Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways

for the Year 1927

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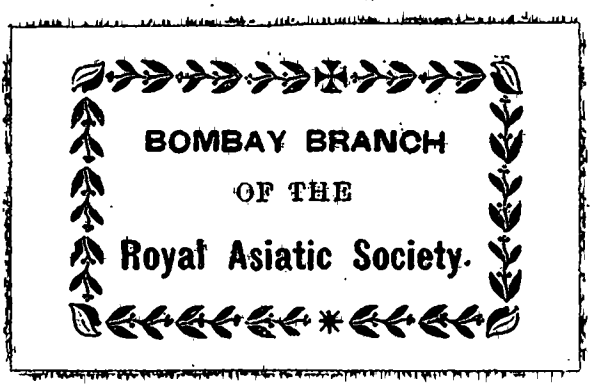

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No. 12.

From

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Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

J. MONTEATH, Esqr., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 2nd July 1928.

Subject.—Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the year 1927, with the following accompaniments :—

Submission of the Report.

Statement A—Parts I and II.
Statement B—Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

The reports from the Range and Sind Deputy Inspectors General and the reviews from the Sind and Divisional Commissioners were received on the undermentioned dates :—

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range (without magisterial statistics)	2nd April 1928.
The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range (without magisterial statistics)	2nd April 1928.
Magisterial statistics for the Northern Range	11th April 1928.
The Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind (copies of statements only) ...	14th April 1928.
Magisterial statistics for the Southern Range	19th April 1928.
The Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind (Report)	21st April 1928.

The Commissioner, Southern Division (Review)	24th April 1928.
The Commissioner in Sind (Review) ...	24th April 1928.
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division (Review)	29th April 1928.
The Commissioner, Central Division (Review)	5th May 1928.
The Commissioner, Northern Division (Review)	3rd June 1928.

Charge.

2. I held charge of the office of Inspector General of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General were :—

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range—

Mr. J. B. Jenkins from 1st January 1927 to 11th March 1927.

Mr. E. E. Turner from 12th March 1927 to 11th October 1927.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins from 12th October 1927 to 31st December 1927.

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range—

Mr. K. C. Rushton throughout the year.

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department—

Mr. G. S. Wilson from 1st January 1927 to 5th April 1927.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy from 6th April 1927 to 6th May 1927.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch from 7th May 1927 to 31st December 1927.

Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind—

Mr. D. G. Ommanney from 1st January 1927 to 11th April 1927.

" Mr. G. S. Wilson from 12th April 1927 to 31st December 1927.

In the Districts, there were a number of changes which, as usual, were chiefly due to readjustments in consequence of officers retiring, proceeding on, or returning from, leave.

Total Reported Crime, Cognizable and Non-Cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year was 144,802 as against 136,512 in 1926, an increase of 8,290 cases under all classes. The Northern Range was chiefly responsible for this increase, *viz.*, for 6,906 cases, while Sind contributed to the extent of 1,416 cases; the Southern Range, on the other hand, returned a small decrease of 32.

Taking the Indian Penal Code and class VI cases separately—both cognizable and non-cognizable—there was an increase of 2,204 cases under the former and of 6,086 under the latter, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Comparing cognizable and non-cognizable crime separately with the figures for 1926, the total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu*, as well as by Magistrates direct, during the year under report totalled 51,863 as against 50,074—an increase of 1,789. The non-cognizable crime stood at 92,939 as against 86,438 in 1926—an increase of 6,501.

The total cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was :—

1923	...	...	...	...	...	130,254
1924	...	...	...	...	...	137,566
1925	...	...	...	...	...	141,991
1926	...	...	...	...	...	136,512
1927	...	...	...	...	...	144,802

The total number of offences during the year under report was the highest during the last quinquennium. A detailed examination of the figures indicates that non-cognizable crime is primarily responsible for this rise. In 1921 it stood at 63,507, whereas it rose to 92,939 during the year under report—an increase of 29,432 cases. As I pointed out in 1925, these offences are not directly the concern of the Police but are dealt with entirely by the magistracy, and I am not, therefore, in a position to offer any useful criticism of the position. It would seem, however, to call for careful examination. I would welcome such an examination and the earlier the better, for the incidence of non-cognizable crime has a very definite reaction upon the Police. Firstly, the time of the Magistrates is so taken up that inordinate delay occurs in the disposal of cognizable cases; secondly, the Police are required to serve summonses in non-cognizable cases; and, lastly, a proportion of these cases are referred to the Police for investigation. I need not point out that a heavy increase in non-cognizable crime acts as a drain upon our greatly reduced grants for travelling allowance and other contingent items, and ties up a number of men in serving summonses, who can ill be spared from the decimated strength of their Police Stations.

My comments in this connection in 1925 led to the issue of special orders by Government who observed that many complaints admitted were such as should have been rejected at once, either on account of their triviality or because of the civil nature of the offences disclosed; they directed District Magistrates to pay special attention to the matter when inspecting the records of subordinate courts. There was a welcome drop of 6,164 cases in 1926 but the steep rise in 1927 would lead one to suppose that the drop was fortuitous and that due attention is not being paid to the orders of Government.

4. The cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the preceding year was distributed as under :—

Statement A, Part I—Total Cognizable Cases reported to the Police.

	1926	*1927*
Northern Range	11,014	11,501
Southern Range	10,393	10,018
Sind	11,143	11,133
Total ...	32,550	32,652

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (classes I to VI) were :—

1923	39,500
1924	40,089
1925	40,153
1926	40,393
1927	40,748

These figures indicate a rise of 355 cases (under all classes) as compared with the figures for 1926. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and that under class VI shows a rise of 102 and 253 cases, respectively.

Districts which show a marked increase in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are Upper Sind Frontier (206), Belgaum (178), Ahmednagar (169), East Khandesh (154), Sholapur (126), Broach (103), Thar and Parkar (102), Bombay Suburban District (90) and the Panch Mahals (86). The reports of Superintendents contain explanations for these fluctuations.

The District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, attributes the increase in crime to better registration. He does not, however, feel convinced that the year's reported crime reflects the true situation and remarks :—

"I am convinced that there are still a number of offences unreported. Apart from the prevailing influence of heads of tribes and private settlements made by them, the scarcity of Magistrates, and consequent trouble and expense involved in travelling long distances to courts many times discourage, as a general rule, the report of an offence until no hope of recovery of the property by private settlement remains."

In the Belgaum District the increase is attributed partly to famine conditions in the northern part of the District and partly to the activities of gangs of Ghantichors and Kaikadis. In Ahmednagar the rise in crime is reported to be due to the closure of the Sugar Factory at Belapur which threw a large number of operatives, mostly Bhils, out of employment and also to famine conditions prevailing in the southern portion of the District and the surrounding British and State jurisdictions. In the Sholapur District the communal tension existing between Hindus and Muhammadans in Sholapur city, the activities of two gangs of dacoits, one headed by Abu Arab from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and the other by Tatya Mhaku Padalkar of Turchi, in the Satara District, and the depredations of Settlers in the two Criminal Tribes Settlements near Sholapur city were mainly responsible for the increase. The District Superintendent

of Police, Broach, attributes the increase in his District chiefly to the depleted state of the Force owing to the stoppage of recruitment and the consequent insufficiency of the Police for regular night rounds, village patrolling, etc. The District Magistrate, Broach, and the Commissioner, Northern Division, however, consider that the rise of crime is due to ineffective management and the want of proper control by the Police over criminals. With the strength of the Police, already reduced to a minimum by the reorganization of 1922, short of the reduced figure by 20 per cent. I do not see how, in equity, the blame for the loss of efficiency can be laid at the door of the Police. In the Bombay Suburban District, the insufficiency of the Police strength is mainly responsible for the rise. In the Panch Mahals, a certain economic stress owing to the excessive rains and consequent indebtedness amongst Bhils in the Eastern Mahals, the extension of the Railway Workshops at Dohad and an increase in the working population at Shivrajpur mines were the causes for the increase in crime.

Districts showing a marked fall in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code were Dharwar (664), Karachi District (183) and B. B. & C. I. Railway (132). The decrease in Dharwar is reported to be due in part to the reversion to a proper system of registration of crime in Hubli Town (where formerly statistics had been vitiated by a system of multiple registration adopted by a Sub-Inspector with a view to magnifying his achievements), to vigorous action under Chapter VIII, and to increased police activity under the Criminal Tribes Act, etc. The decrease in the Karachi District is not definitely attributed to any particular factor, though the free use of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and the rounding up of 15 undesirable Khosas may have brought about a fall in crime. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway the reduction in crime occurred notably in thefts of all kinds (including thefts from station platforms, goods yards, running goods and passenger trains) which was largely due to special preventive measures taken by the Police.

The fluctuations in other Districts are not so marked as to call for special comment.

As regards the cases reported during the year under class VI, there was an increase of 253 as compared with the figures for 1926. The Districts which contributed primarily to this increase were Sholapur (425), Belgaum (156) and Dharwar (110). The increase in Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar has been attributed to the registration of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act and to the institution of a larger number of cases under the Public Conveyances Act.

The Districts which returned marked decreases were Surat (209), Nasik (169) and Kolaba (150). The fall in the Surat District has been attributed to fewer prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles and Public Conveyances Acts and to the adoption instead of measures involving the suspension of permits of drivers and warnings in lieu of prosecutions. In the Nasik District the drop was mainly due to a smaller number of cases sent up under the Public Conveyances and the Criminal Tribes Acts. In the Kolaba District the decrease

was recorded mainly under the Public Conveyances Act, which the Superintendent has attributed to the ousting of horse traffic by motors and to a natural declension in Police activity following on the cessation of the grant of rewards in such cases.

Reported Serious Crime.

5. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1926 and in the year under report are :—

	1926	1927
Murders	558	559
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	212	208
Dacoities	173	177
Robberies	669	630
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	8,074	8,232
Thefts including cattle thefts	13,118	12,973
Receiving stolen property	1,035	1,006
Total serious crime ...	23,839	23,785

These figures would show that there was a decrease of 54 cases as compared with the figures for 1926. Examining the figures collectively, the fluctuations in the number of murders, attempts at murder, dacoities and robberies are practically negligible. It may, however, be noted that Sholapur was conspicuous by the heaviest rise in the number of murders, *viz.*, from 13 in 1926 to 38 in 1927. Of this increase the last riot at Sholapur was responsible for 5 murders. The other district which contributed most heavily to the increase in murders was Bijapur, *viz.*, from 18 in 1926 to 30 in 1927. As such offences are due to circumstances beyond the control of the Police, no definite reasons can be given in explanation of any rise or fall in crime of this nature.

As to dacoities, there was an increase of 8 cases in the Northern Range which was more than counterbalanced by a fall of 48 cases under robberies. East Khandesh was mainly responsible for the increase under dacoities (7 to 13 cases) for which no explanation appears in the district report. Kaira was most prominent in the fall in robberies, *viz.*, from 27 in 1926 to 12 in 1927. This improvement has been attributed to the efforts of the special Police parties patrolling the roads and to a rigid adherence to the policy of restriction of Dharalas.

The Southern Range, however, has a different tale to tell. There was an increase of 2 cases under dacoities and 31 cases under robberies. The district that stood first with regard to robberies was Belgaum (from 25 to 40) followed by Poona (from 39 to 52).

The rise in Belgaum is reported to be the result of famine conditions and of the activities of gangs of Ghantichors and Kaikadis, while Poona suffered from the attentions of a gang of Thakars hailing from the Ahmednagar District, which has since been disposed of. In Sind, there was a welcome drop both under dacoities (2 cases) and robberies (22 cases). The district most conspicuous in that area in this respect was Hyderabad where not a single true case of robbery or dacoity occurred during the year.

As regards house-breakings, there was an increase of 158 cases, which was contributed by both the Ranges, while in Sind there was a fall of 162 cases. The districts that are mainly responsible for the rise are Poona and the Bombay Suburban District. Poona stands first in the whole Presidency, the number of house-breakings having gone up from 613 in 1926 to 720 in 1927. The increase has been attributed to the operations of a number of professional gangs, some of which have since been broken up. The area to suffer most was the Poona City Sub-Division; this Sub-Division is undoubtedly under-staffed, but I am not satisfied that enough originality was shown in meeting the situation or that the available staff was used to the best effect. In the Bombay Suburban District the number rose from 181 to 256 in, 1927, while in Thana—the adjoining district—the number dropped from 388 to 318 in 1927. Thana is 24 times the size of the Bombay Suburban District and it has a large criminal population, yet the total number of house-breakings exceeded that of Bombay Suburban District only by 62 cases. Further while there has been a fall of 70 cases in Thana, a rise of 75 cases has been recorded in the Bombay Suburban District. The fall in the Thana District has been attributed to the systematic organization of night rounds and proper supervision over bad characters. The same results should be possible of achievement in the Bombay Suburban District, but it was not possible to follow Thana's example on account of the shortage in the strength; the result was that the number of house-breakings rose by 41 per cent. The case for an increase of strength in the Bombay Suburban District is overwhelmingly strong and we can only hope that funds will be forthcoming in the near future to enable us to entertain the additional strength for which administrative approval was accorded in March 1927.

With regard to thefts, including cattle thefts, there was a fall of 145 cases on the whole, the Southern Range alone being responsible for a decrease of 368 cases, while there was an increase of 167 cases in the Northern Range and 56 cases in Sind. In the Southern Range, Dharwar alone was responsible for a fall of 358 cases which was mainly due to Hubli Town, as explained in paragraph 4 *ante*. The most marked rise was in the Ahmednagar District (76 cases) followed by West Khandesh (67 cases) and East Khandesh (56 cases). This has been attributed chiefly to local causes, such as famine conditions and the work of criminal gangs.

In cases against receivers of stolen property, there was a decrease of 29 cases, which mainly occurred in the Southern Range. This was evidently due to the heavy fall in the number of thefts in that

Range. On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that there was an increase of 56 cases in the Northern Range and 20 cases in Sind.

Incidence of Cognizable and Serious Crime per thousand of the population.

6. A statement showing the incidence, per thousand of the population, of cognizable crime reported under the Indian Penal Code and of the principal classes of serious crime for 1927, district by district, is attached at the end of the report as appendix 'A'. Similar statistics in respect of the other Presidencies and Provinces in India for 1927 are not available. Taking the figures for 1926, the incidence per thousand of the population of cognizable crime reported in the years 1925-26 under classes I to V stood as under :—

	1925	*1926*
(1) Burma	4·21	4·06
(2) Central Provinces	2·40	2·48
(3) North West Frontier Province	2·41	2·20
(4) Punjab	1·92	1·84
(5) Bombay	1·77	1·79
(6) United Provinces	1·62	1·62
(7) Assam	1·53	1·52
(8) Bengal	1·43	1·21
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·12	1·09
(10) Madras	1·11	1·04

These figures indicate a general fall in 7 out of the 10 Presidencies and Provinces in India during 1926. Burma as usual continued to be the most, and Madras the least criminal, while Bombay remained stationary.

The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of the population of the various Presidencies and Provinces for the years 1925 and 1926 is as under :—

	1925	*1926*
Bombay	1·309	1·316
Bengal	1·222	1·006
Madras	·868	·808
Central Provinces	1·955	2·045
Punjab	1·472	1·384
United Provinces	1·382	1·376
Burma	2·684	2·577
Bihar and Orissa	·922	·888
Assam	1·140	1·083
North West Frontier Province	1·586	1·427

It will be observed that the position of Bombay remained unchanged during 1926.

As regards the strength of the Force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and the Mounted Police (except in the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab where the force consists of Armed Police only), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1926 per policeman were :—

(1) Assam	4·46
(2) Burma	3·33
(3) Bihar and Orissa	2·95
(4) Bombay	2·42
(5) Bengal	2·34
(6) United Provinces	2·14
(7) Central Provinces	2·05
(8) Madras	1·89

Criminal statistics for England and Wales for 1919 onwards are not available and therefore no comparison can be made.

Turning to the incidence of crime for the year under report in the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, the incidence of total reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of the population was 1·80 as against 1·78 for 1926. The ratio of incidence between the Presidency and Sind was 1·45 for the former and 3·39 for the latter in 1927 as against 1·43 and 3·51 respectively in 1926. The total serious crime stood at 1·06 for the Presidency proper and 2·45 for Sind in 1927 as against 1·05 and 2·49 respectively in the previous year. The variations in the ratios are not so marked as to call for any comment.

In the Presidency proper, the Bombay Suburban District, continued to be the most criminal District (6·06) and Ratnagiri the least criminal (·45).

In Sind, the corresponding Districts were again Karachi Head Quarters (7·30) and Thar and Parkar (2·22).

The District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, commenting on the high percentage of crime, observes :—

"* * * The number of cognizable cases shows a serious increase of 101 cases or about 12 per cent. over last year's figure and gives a ratio of 6·22 offences per 1,000 population against 5·5 during the previous year. This increase in cognizable crime is all the more serious because last year there was 16 per cent. increase over the figures of 1926 and the District had earned notoriety as the most criminal in the Presidency proper. I have given the reasons for this large increase in crime and suggested remedies in my previous reports. At present the Police force is so undermanned that it becomes more and more difficult every year to cope fully and adequately with the crime as it occurs."

I entirely concur in these views. I have more than once emphasized the necessity and urgency of strengthening the police force in the Bombay Suburban District, but, thanks to the state of financial stringency, all efforts at improvement in this direction have proved abortive. Even the proposal involving a small addition to the police cadre, administratively approved by Government as one of extreme urgency, was omitted when providing funds for the current year.

With regard to the high incidence of crime in Sind, the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind, observes :—

"As reported crime in Sind does not by any means coincide with actual crime owing to lack of reporting facilities and the distances to be traversed by complainants, there is little doubt that the actual criminality of Sind is considerably heavier and the inadequacy of the existing police force to cope with it, is far greater even than the statistics show."

Police Cognizable Cases for Disposal.

7. The total number of cases for disposal, inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, was :—

	1926	*1927*
Indian Penal Code	39,146	39,179
Class VI	8,466	8,984
Total ...	47,612	48,163

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157(1)(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,140 against

1,297 in 1926 leaving 47,023 cases for investigation as against 46,315 in the previous year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157(1)(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, further dropped from 2·72 in 1926 to 2·36 in 1927. The fall in the number of cases in which investigation was refused was largely due to the effects of orders issued by me in May 1926 under which police officers are now required to make investigations into simple housebreakings, whereas they used to refuse investigation in the past as a matter of course. This matter was discussed in detail in my report for 1926.

Excluded Cases.

8. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 9,533 as against 8,657 in 1926, and the percentage of cases so excluded to cases for disposal stood at 19·79 against 18·18 in 1926. Sind was mainly responsible for this increase, *viz.*, 636 out of the total increase of 876 cases. In this connection the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind has remarked :—

"The percentage for 1927 is notably higher than that of any of the previous four years. As compounded cases are included among the excluded cases, it is not possible to offer any comments on these figures."

In the Northern Range there was an increase of 206 cases, while in the Southern Range, the increase recorded was only 34 cases.

An examination of the statistics for the year indicates that the offences excluded fell largely under the following sections :—

Offence	*1926* Number excluded	*1927* Number excluded
Hurt	839	1,120
Criminal House-trespass	321	382
Grievous hurt	781	880

Maliciously False Cases.

9. Of the 9,533 cases excluded 1,416 were classed as maliciously false as against 1,360 in the previous year—an increase of 56 cases.

The number of such cases and their ratio to cases for disposal for the last five years, *viz.*, from 1923 to 1927, were :—

Year	No. of cases	Percentage
1923	1,422	3·06
1924	1,405	2·99
1925	1,225	2·63
1926	1,360	2·85
1927	1,416	2·94

The districts recording marked increases in 1927, were :—

Larkana (from 50 to 100), Thar and Parkar (from 27 to 50), East Khandesh (from 48 to 69) and Satara (from 38 to 56).

Prosecutions were undertaken in 324 cases during 1927, of which 129 ended in conviction and 115 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 22·88, against 24·04 in 1926 and 25·22 in 1925.

The percentage of convictions to false cases tried during the last quinquennium have been :—

Year	Percentage
1923	56·70
1924	51·74
1925	57·44
1926	55·02
1927	61·72

Sind, where the percentage rose from 45·74 to 64·00, is mainly responsible for the improved results. In this connection the Deputy Inspector General, Sind, has observed :—

"Considering the difficulty of bringing home these offences to the accused in the face of the unwillingness of witnesses and the intrigues of the parties concerned, the results are eminently satisfactory."

The fluctuations in the Range percentages are insignificant and call for no remarks.

Vexatious Complaints.

10. The provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied in 206 cases as compared with 152 in 1926. The total amount of compensation awarded during the year was Rs. 8,426 as against Rs. 6,606 in the year before. It is gratifying to note that, with the increase in the number of maliciously false cases, there was some increase both in the number of cases in which the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied, as also in the amount of compensation awarded.

Sind, again recorded a considerable improvement over the results for the year before, the number of cases and the amount awarded as compensation being 105 and Rs. 5,323 in 1927 against 63 and Rs. 3,332 in 1926, respectively. In the Northern Range the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied in 13 more cases than in the year before. The amount of compensation awarded, however, dropped from Rs. 2,012 in 1926 to Rs. 1,817 in 1927. In the Southern Range, the number of such cases was 42 as against 43 in the year before and the amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 1,286 as against Rs. 1,262 in 1926. So much has been said on this subject in previous reports that it is unnecessary for me to make any further remarks.

Pending Cases.

11. During the year, 7,051 cases were pending at the close of the year as against 6,980 in the previous year. The increase of 71 cases was due to the increase in the cognizable crime dealt with during the year.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last quinquennium has been :—

Year	Percentage
1923	13·59
1924	12·62
1925	14·50
1926	14·66
1927	14·64

Examining the details, the number of pending cases was reduced to some extent in Sind (by 265 cases), but the reverse was the case in the Presidency proper. In the Northern Range the figure for

the previous year was exceeded by 264 cases and that in the Southern Range by 72 cases. These fluctuations were due to some extent to the increase in the cognizable crime dealt with but the fact remains that, as usual, the number of cases pending with the magistracy was proportionately far heavier than that pending with the Police, *viz.*, 5,168 with the magistracy as against 1,883 with the Police. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that reports received from Superintendents should contain complaints against the "law's delays." The District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, has quoted a case in this connection which was sent up for trial under section 395, Indian Penal Code, in May 1925 and disposed of two years later by the discharge of the accused. The District Magistrate has commented in this connection as under :—

"Delays are mainly due to transfers of magistrates, inherent tendency of Bench Courts to delay and the abuse of section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, to prolong proceedings."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind who has quoted several instances of delays lasting from 9 to 16 months in ordinary cases of theft, grievous hurt, etc., has remarked :—

"* * * With such extensive delays occurring in the ordinary cases, it is surprising that Police Station Officers are not more apathetic than they are and that they succeed in getting any witnesses to appear to give evidence of events which may have occurred months before. The time and energy of Police Officers and witnesses which is wasted in travelling to and from Courts in such conditions is truly lamentable. The resultant expenditure in travelling allowance and allowances to witnesses must also be very considerable and it is a question whether it would not be more economical to provide more magistrates."

The Commissioner in Sind has observed :—

"The number of pending cases with the magistrates decreased from 1,961 to 1,728 and with the Police from 627 to 595. These figures are still far too high and section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, and the dilatory methods of the Bench Courts are again rightly offered as reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Owing to adverse reports the number of Bench Courts are being steadily reduced and a point is being reached where any further reductions will be difficult to effect. The appointment of additional stipendiary magistrates is becoming more and more necessary."

I have commented in detail in this connection in my last year's Report and I have very little to add. Unless special measures are adopted and sustained personal interest is taken by District Magistrates to see that they are rigidly followed by subordinate magistrates, no improvement can be hoped for. The reduction in the strength of the Police and the paramount necessity for economy, whether in the expenditure of travelling allowance to Police officers or of "bhatta" to witnesses, are causes which might well be added to those which have for years cried aloud for the speeding up of the administration of justice. In proportion as the time in which cases are disposed of is reduced, the country will receive more justice and less law, to the benefit and contentment of all save those who depend for their livelihood upon paralysing justice by means of legal wrappings.

True Police Cognizable Cases disposed of.

12. Eliminating "Excluded" and "Pending" cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 31,329 cases as against 31,709 in 1926—a decrease of 380 cases.

A detailed comparison of the figures of the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
1925	23,278	7,591	30,869
1926	24,485	7,224	31,709
1927	23,703	7,626	31,329

The decrease in Sind was most marked (460 cases). The Northern Range returned an increase of 80 cases, whereas Southern Range remained stationary.

Analysing the variations in crime under the several classes, it appears that there was a drop of 782 cases in classes I to V (Indian Penal Code), there being some decrease under each class. On the other hand there was an increase of 402 cases under class VI (Miscellaneous).

Examining the details of the more important heads of crime, it is seen that the total number of murders decreased from 463 in 1926 to 445 in the year under report. The fall was most marked in the Satara District (14 cases). Fluctuations in other districts were insignificant.

Under dacoities, there was a decrease of 17 cases, *viz.*, from 156 in 1926 to 139 in 1927.

The districts in which the decrease was most marked were Satara (8), Bombay Suburban District (7) and Ahmedabad (5). On the other hand Sholapur returned the largest increase (5).

The number of true robberies declined from 412 in 1926 to 381 in 1927. The decrease was most marked in Sholapur (19), Satara (16), Kaira (14) and West Khandesh (11), whereas Dharwar was conspicuous for recording the heaviest increase (14). Fluctuations in other districts were insignificant.

Under burglaries, there was a decrease of 225 cases, *viz.*, from 7,310 in 1926 to 7,085 in 1927. The districts which mainly contributed towards this decrease were Larkana (95), Karachi District (70), Nasik (63) and Thana (58). On the other hand an increase was reported from Sukkur (74), Kaira (58), Broach (51) and Dharwar(49).

The number of true thefts (including cattle thefts) was reduced from 10,591 in 1926 to 10,419 in 1927—a decrease of 172. The districts returning marked decreases were Dharwar (229) and B. B. & C. I. Railway (145). Fluctuations in other districts were trivial.

In cases against receivers, there was a drop of 28 cases, *viz.*, from 848 in 1926 to 820 in 1927. This decrease was presumably due to the smaller number of cases against property dealt with during the year.

13. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 10,982 as against 11,040 in 1926—a net decrease of 58, which may be due partly to the fact that the total number of true cases dealt with during the year was less by 380 than in the year before.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

Analysing the details, the total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges and Sind was :—

	1926	*1927*
Northern Range	3,890	3,730
Southern Range	3,166	3,455
Sind	3,984	3,797

The percentages of undetected cases to true cases disposed of stood as under :—

	1926	*1927*
Northern Range	31·80	30·29
Southern Range	29·40	32·08
Sind	45·74	46·02
Total ...	34·81	35·05

These percentages would show that, taking cases under all classes, there was some deterioration in both the Southern Range and Sind, while the improvement in the Northern Range was not sufficiently marked to maintain the percentage for the whole Presidency at the figure for 1926.

If Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage for the Presidency increased from 44·14 in 1926 to 45·05 in the year under report.

The districts showing the greatest decline in the percentage of convictions as compared with the figures for the previous year were Dharwar, Larkana, Belgaum and Broach, while the districts in which the percentage of undetected cases stood comparatively high were Sukkur (63·12), Poona (57·19), Broach (51·80), Sind Railways (51·56) and B. B. & C. I. Railway (50·95).

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, has observed in regard to the high percentage in the Sukkur District :—

"The worst results in Sukkur District are attributed to inadequacy of Police and abolition of Outposts in Rohri Taluka and also to the delay in reporting the occurrence of offences at Police Stations during the Abkalani season, when communications are extremely difficult."

In the Poona report no explanation for the high percentage has been given, because as compared with the figure for the previous year the increase was slight. The fact that the percentage, already very high in 1926, further increased in the year under report, seems to have been entirely lost sight of. This question, however, is already engaging my attention. As regards the high percentage in Broach, the Superintendent has attributed it to the inadequacy of the Police force, to the absence of co-operation on the part of the public and to the want of proper training for the rank and file. The report received from the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, does not contain any explanation in this connection

while, as regards Sind Railways, some satisfaction has been expressed in the Superintendent's report because the percentage showed a slight improvement on the figure for the previous year, *viz.*, 51·56 as against 53·04 for 1926. Police work on Railways is more difficult than it is in Districts because special facilities exist for culprits to commit offences and to get clear away without difficulty. Another factor responsible for such poor results on Railways is that the police strength is, at least so far as the B. B. & C. I. Railway is concerned, hopelessly inadequate. Repeated complaints received from the Superintendent concerned in this respect have been held up owing to shortage of funds.

Police cases decided by trial.

14. Out of 19,207 cases decided by trial, 17,450 ended in conviction as against 17,240 out of 19,372 cases tried in 1926. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 90·85 as against 88·99 in the year before under all classes and 87·05 against 84·77 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1926	*1927*
Murders, etc.	76·13	70·55
Dacoities	81·81	89·09
Robberies	78·40	80·61
House-Breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Serial No. 29 in Statement A, Part I)	86·39	88·44
Thefts including cattle thefts	91·24	91·02
Receiving stolen property	83·85	83·96

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1927 and the preceding four years is as under :—

1923	46·92
1924	50·08
1925	53·80
1926	54·36
1927	55·69

It is gratifying to note that the results of cases dealt with in courts continue to show further steady improvement. The highest percentage of conviction was once again recorded in the Northern Range (63·48 followed by the Southern Range (59·27), while Sind again returned the lowest percentage (39·41). It is not unreasonable to assume that the poor results in Sind are due in no small measure to the inordinate delays that normally occur in the disposal of cases.

Sessions cases.

15. The cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, stood at 1,178, as against 1,125 in 1926. Out of 970 cases tried, 707 ended in conviction as compared with 908 and 693 respectively in 1926. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried, was 72·88 as against 76·32 in the year before. Of the remaining cases 263 ended in acquittal or discharge and 207 remained pending at the close of the year. The Northern Range was conspicuous by returning the highest percentage of

convictions (75·67) and Sind the lowest (70·69). In the Northern Range the best results in respect of convictions were obtained by the Bombay Suburban District where all the 11 cases committed to the Sessions ended in conviction. A marked improvement was recorded in the Ahmednagar District where the percentage rose from 68·75 to 94·12 in 1927. The fall in the percentage of convictions from 82·00 to 66·66 in 1927 has been explained by the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, as under :—

"* * * * to obtain better results we must have more Police Prosecutors. The small staff of one senior and two junior Prosecutors sanctioned for the district and city combined cannot cope with the large amount of prosecution work and so recourse has to be had to the aid of executive officers, such as Jamadars, whose knowledge of law and court procedure is not equal to that of the large number of professional pleaders who exist in these days and who appear in most cases, however small they may be * *."

In Sind, the lowest percentage (40·00) was recorded in the Karachi District about which the Deputy Inspector General for Sind has remarked :—

"The worst results are in Karachi District and the District Superintendent of Police reports that there were several cases in which conviction was reasonably expected and appeared to be indicated by the trying Judge but was not accorded by the jury. It is, however, satisfactory to note that Government have recognized the incapability of the Karachi jurors to appreciate the conditions of the mofussils and has since called for objections and suggestions for placing the Karachi District with the exception of Karachi Taluka and Keti Bunder Mahal under the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad. It is hoped that by this arrangement results will be more satisfactory."

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,555 in 1927 against 8,048 in the previous year, giving an increase of 507 cases.

Of the 8,555 cases, 7,090 were brought to trial of which 6,889 ended in conviction against 8,048, 6,753 and 6,523 respectively in 1926. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 97·16 as against 96·59 in 1926.

Cognizable Crime—Direct Cases.

17. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police in 1927 was 11,110 against 9,681 in 1926 and 9,236 in 1925.

The cases ending in conviction numbered 5,922 as against 4,898 in 1926, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 53·27 against 50·59 in 1926.

Statement A, Part II —Persons in Police Cases.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 39,598 against 39,742 in 1926 and 38,267 in 1925.

Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 48,624 as compared with 48,287 in 1926 and 45,852 in 1925. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 828 as against 812 in 1926 and 732 in 1925—a percentage of 2·09 of the total arrested as compared with 2·04 in 1926 and 1·91 in 1925. Of the 48,624 persons for disposal 37,976 were tried during the year of whom 23,489 were convicted, giving a percentage of 61·85 on the total tried against 62·69 in 1926 and 63·78 in 1925.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges and Sind separately were as under:—

	1926	1927
Northern Range	69·38	67·49
Southern Range	71·71	71·46
Sind	43·54	43·79

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 29,260 were tried of whom 15,477 were convicted, giving a percentage of 52·89 as against 54·47 in 1926 and 53·90 in 1925. At the end of the year 8,997 persons were awaiting trial or investigation as against 8,749 in 1926 and 8,550, in 1925, giving a percentage of 18·50 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 18·11 in 1926 and 18·64 in 1925.

Statement B—Part I—Non-cognizable Crime.

19. Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 86,438 in 1926 to 92,939 in the year under report—a net increase of 6,501 cases. The increase was mainly contributed by the Northern Range (5,220) followed by Sind (1,355) while the Southern Range returned a decrease of 74 cases. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 97,100 against 90,813 in 1926. Of the 97,100 cases, 71,805 were tried and 57,281 ended in conviction, against 63,915 and 51,063 cases, respectively, in 1926. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal rose from 56·22 in 1926 to 58·99 in the year under report.

Statement B—Part II—Persons in Non-cognizable Cases.

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts during 1927 was 146,163 as against 131,081 in 1926 and 142,986 in 1925. 7,666 persons were discharged after appearance, without trial, 104,954 were tried of whom 67,116 were convicted and 37,838 were discharged or acquitted, against 7,130, 86,353, 57,123 and 29,230 respectively in 1926. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts were 63·94 and 45·91 as against 66·15 and 43·57 respectively in 1926.

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

21. The value of property stolen during 1927 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 16,20,874 against Rs. 17,72,143 in 1926. The value of property recovered was Rs. 5,55,500 compared with Rs. 6,41,444 in 1926. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 37·02 in 1927 against 39·35 in the previous year. The percentages for 1926 and 1927 for the two Ranges and Sind were:—

	1926	1927
Northern Range	40·39	35·40
Southern Range	46·54	41·33
Sind	32·00	24·99

Preventive Action.

22. In the appendix (B) to this report will be found the details of cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

The total number of persons proceeded against dropped from 3,563 to 3,174 in the year under report—a decrease of 389; comparing the Ranges and Sind figures, the Southern Range returned the highest decrease (204), followed by the Northern Range (127), while Sind returned a decrease of (58) during the year under report as compared with the figures for the previous year. The Districts recording considerable falling off were Ahmedabad (58) in the Northern Range, Belgaum (133) in the Southern Range and Sukkur (188) in Sind. Marked increases were returned in West Khandesh (38) in the Northern Range, Bijapur (37) in the Southern Range and Larkana (202) in Sind.

In spite of the decrease of 58, the number of persons proceeded against in Ahmedabad was comparatively high, *viz.*, 235. In addition to these persons, 18 undesirables were deported from Ahmedabad City under sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Foreigners Act.

In the Panch Mahals, the number of persons proceeded against was very low, *viz.*, 19. The explanation given by the Superintendent in this connection is as under :—

> "Owing to special geographical position of this District, the discontinuance of the patrolling system, and want of a separate surveillance staff, the Police are considerably handicapped from exercising effective supervision over bad characters especially when the majority of the village Police are almost illiterate and ignorant of their duties in the Panch Mahals and when there exists no village Police at all in the Sankheda and Pandu Mewases. For the above reasons probably a freer use of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, was not possible."

The reasons given by the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, are common to many Districts.

Criminal Classes, Wandering Gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and Provinces.

23. In the Northern Range, 70 wandering gangs visited the Broach District during the year, but none of them was reported to have been concerned in the commission of any offence.

Some Dharalas of Baroda and other adjoining States limits who were convicted for certain of the offences specified in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6886, dated 28th November 1925, were found to be undesirables and deported under the Foreigners Act. Certain gangs of Iranis travelled by rail through the East Khandesh District halting at certain places within Railway limits, but they did not prove troublesome.

Nineteen wandering gangs visited the West Khandesh District during the year but they gave no trouble. Thirteen gangs of Phasepardhis, two of Kaikadis, nine of Iranis and four of Waghris visited the Nasik District during the year. The Superintendent's report is silent as to what action was taken in respect of them.

The Bombay Suburban District is largely preyed upon by non-resident criminals. No particular class is held responsible for the majority of the crime committed.

All the Districts in the Southern Range except Sholapur were visited by a number of wandering gangs, chief among which were gangs of Waghris, Iranis, Mang-Garudis, Lamanis, Phasepardhis, Korwars, etc. Besides these gangs, the district of Kolaba again suffered somewhat from the activities of its own principal resident criminal tribe, *viz.*, Katkaris. Of the 336 persons convicted in the Kolaba District, 30 were Katkaris as against 57 in 1926.

The District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, reports that a series of robberies in the Northern Division was probably committed by a gang of criminals from Native State limits and observes that the introduction into Native States of Criminal Tribes Settlements appears an urgent necessity.

With regard to criminal classes in Sind, the Deputy Inspector General of Police writes :—

> "Sind is full of wandering gangs the majority of which are criminal but the paucity of Police in the Province does not permit of any extended enquiry into their doings. The question of how to deal with these people has been examined by Messrs. Starte and Mirza and is now under the consideration of the Commissioner in Sind and Government."

A detailed review on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act is being submitted to Government separately.

Habitual Offenders.

24. During the year under report 4,308 out of 23,489 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,080 were classed as "habitual offenders" against 4,719, 23,746 and 1,305, respectively, in 1926. The highest figures of habituals were again from the Northern Range (436), followed by Sind (340) and the Southern Range (304). The number of habituals tried and convicted was most marked in the Districts of Poona (131), East Khandesh (93), West Khandesh (92), Hyderabad (76), Ahmedabad (67), Karachi (60) and Kaira (55).

Gang Cases—Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 25th January 1916.

25. The total number of gang cases taken up during the year under report was 2. Including cases pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 7. Of the 7 cases, 1 was pending at the close of the year and the remaining 6 ended in conviction, as against 8 in the year before. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 129 of whom 7 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, one died and 121 were tried. Of the latter, 95 were convicted, giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 78·51 against 54·01 in the year before. The percentages of cases convicted to those tried during 1926 and 1927 were 80·00 and 100, respectively. These results are certainly very gratifying.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department consisted of 2 Deputy Superintendents (permanent), 1 Deputy Superintendent (temporary), 11 Inspectors, 1 Police Prosecutor, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. The one temporary post of Deputy Superintendent was, during the course

of the year of report, made substantive. The strength as sanctioned in the reorganization was brought into being completely during the course of the year, except for the appointment of the Police Prosecutor. This has been held in abeyance with a view to effecting savings as required by Government.

The temporary appointment of an Inspector sanctioned for investigating the fraud cases in the Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Broach, continued during the whole of the year.

During the year under report, the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 98 cases, compared with 62 in 1926 and 98 in 1925. Of these, 36 were criminal (including 4 of a quasi-criminal nature) and 62 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature as compared with 19 and 43, respectively, in the year before. Two hundred and forty-four persons (including 116 pending from the previous year) were dealt with in all, of whom 133 were convicted, 61 were either discharged or acquitted, 1 died before trial, 2 were bailed out under section 169 Criminal Procedure Code, cases against 2 were withdrawn, 41 were pending trial at the end of the year and 4 were pending enquiry.

The number of enquiries during the year was larger than in the year before. Big cases were not so numerous but there were more cases of lesser magnitude. The investigation staff was consequently fully occupied throughout the period. The extra appointment of an Inspector sanctioned for enquiring into the Whittle Mill fraud cases had to be continued throughout the year under report and the officer was given, in addition to the Whittle Mill fraud cases, the cognate cases of the Asarwa and Swadeshi Mill frauds and also the Hindustan Oil Mill fraud cases. The Police enquiry into all these cases is completed and some of the cases are already under trial. It is gratifying to note that the more lengthy cases namely, the Ahmednagar Bhampta Gang case, the case of cheating by conspiracy by the confidence trick in the Satara District and the New Manek Chowk Mill fraud case, have at last ended with creditable results. Some cases of the Ahmedabad City Survey Series and the Zansa Chitti Series have also ended successfully and the rest are expected to come to an end within a couple of months. It will be seen, therefore, that the investigation staff, though reduced during the year under report, has acquitted itself creditably. Assistance was, as a rule, never refused when asked for but some enquiries had to be refused either because no suitable officers were available or the enquiries were not suitable for investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by the shorthand and other staff was 194 as compared with 159 in 1926 and 188 in 1925. As the shorthand staff was reduced by 1 Gujerati, 1 Kanarese and 2 Marathi shorthand writers, the work done by the remainder was heavy; it was satisfactorily performed.

The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to do much useful work during the whole year. The centralization of criminal tribes work in this Branch has achieved considerable progress in framing a

general and uniform policy for the control and supervision of criminal tribesmen outside Settlements. The absence of one set of rules under section 20 of the Act and the various anomalies which exist in many of the current notifications render proper control over registrees difficult. To remove these difficulties new draft rules together with a complete revision of the existing notifications were prepared under instructions from Government and are now under their consideration.

The first step in this direction of better control over wandering gangs was taken by the issue of Government notification No. 9356, dated the 31st March 1927.

The vexed question of how best to deal with the Bhil tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act was examined by this Branch. The solution suggested was accepted by Government and notification No. 9752/1 issued on the 5th December 1927 which should prove of great use to the Police in controlling the criminal element among this tribe, at the same time relieving many unoffending Bhils from the operation of the Act.

During the year under report the Branch scrutinized and forwarded to Government proposals from East Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar districts for declaring mixed gangs as criminal tribes under the Act. These proposals were approved by Government and 66 members of these mixed gangs were brought under the Criminal Tribes Act.

With the help of the Finger Print Bureau a large number of unregistered members of criminal tribes with previous convictions, who were evading registration far from their native places, were discovered and their registration was effected in their districts of domicile.

The inspection of Criminal Tribes records by this Branch resulted in the discovery that, 5,424 of the registration forms were defective and not legal proof of registration. This was brought to the notice of Government who issued orders for the holding of fresh proceedings and the preparation of fresh records of registration.

The work of the Criminal Intelligence Branch continued to receive special attention from the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, and in June 1927 the first crime Record was published with the Bombay Police Gazette. This was followed by 31 others up to the end of the year and the records of 333 other criminals were partly dealt with before the close of the year.

Intimation slips of 267 more criminals were received from the Finger Print Bureau during the latter part of 1927 and have remained unattended to as the nature of the work already undertaken made it impossible to handle the new additions.

Crime Records are at present divided into two groups—Inter-Provincial and Inter-District—and are classified according to the main headings of crime such as Dacoit, Robber, Burglar, Thief, Cheat,

Poisoner, Forger, etc. They will be further sub-classified according to the *modus operandi* adopted by the criminals when the work has sufficiently progressed and the record will ultimately take shape as the Crime Classification Bureau. Crime Reviews and Special Crime Reports enabled the Criminal Investigation Department to exercise supervision over the criminal condition of the districts and certain cases were taken up for enquiry by the Criminal Investigation Department *suo motu* without their assistance having been requisitioned by the district authorities.

Crime Graphs are maintained up-to-date showing the monthly variations in the most important forms of crime throughout the Presidency.

Special files for every prominent series of forged currency notes of every denomination which were started during 1924 were improved and enlarged during the year under report by the addition of all information relating to each series available in the statements received from the Director, Intelligence Bureau, and from other sources with a view to make a more complete and useful record for investigating officers in future. This work is still in progress. Whenever a forged currency note appears at any place, the information available from these files is passed on to the District Superintendent of Police concerned so that enquiry may be concentrated in the right direction.

The Poona *Modus Operandi* Bureau was taken over by the Criminal Investigation Department as an experiment but could not be kept up for want of staff.

The appearance of counterfeit coins was closely watched and enquiries were instituted when need arose.

The following are some of the more interesting criminal cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year :—

(1) Surat Riot cases

On May 3rd, 1927, the Hindus of Surat with the District Magistrate's permission went out in procession to celebrate the Shivaji Tercentenary Day. Communal tension induced the Muhammadans to make preparations to obstruct this procession with the result that the procession was attacked by them as soon as it approached their mosques. Stones were thrown which injured some of the processionists, a few policemen and the City Magistrate. The Magistrate therefore ordered the Armed Police party to fire on the mob. This resulted in the death of one Muhammadan and injuries to several Hindu spectators, one of whom succumbed to his wounds a few days later.

The Criminal Investigation Department took up the case on the orders of Government and Inspector Khan Saheb Kothavala was deputed to investigate it. His investigation resulted in the arrest of 52 accused who were sent for trial before a Special First Class Magistrate, who convicted 17, acquitted 16 and discharged 19. In

appeal the Sessions Judge, Surat, confirmed the convictions against 16 and acquitted the 17th, giving him the benefit of the doubt. Khan Saheb Kothavala was highly complimented by the Magistrate upon his work.

(2) Annigeri Dhatura Poisoning case

On May 22nd, 1927, a Muhammadan, professing to be a Hakim, arrived at Annigeri in the Dharwar district and visited a newly built Darga. There he entered into conversation with one Khadarsaheb, who was a servant at the Darga. He noticed eczema on his legs and undertook to cure it in three days. The man stayed at the Darga for two days at the request of Khadarsaheb; on the second night he gave him some sugar to eat, saying that it was sanctified; Khadarsaheb ate it and became unconscious; the stranger then broke the locks of the inner room and a cupboard and stole some clothes and five rupees in cash and decamped. It happened that the Crime Record was just then under preparation of one Imamsaheb Fakrodin Kalaigar of Kerur, district Bijapur, who had been released from jail on 12th March 1927. The description of the offender and the *modus operandi* as given in the Crime Review tallied very closely with the details in the Crime Record. The Inspector who had been dealing with this particular Crime Record was therefore directed to proceed to Dharwar at once with the photos of Imamsaheb and to make enquiries. The identity of Imamsaheb as the offender in the case was established by means of the photos, but his whereabouts could not be traced. He was therefore noted as an absconder in the Finger Print Bureau whence on September 6th, 1927, it was reported that Imamsaheb had been arrested in the Dharwar district and that his slip had been received for trace. The Inspector therefore proceeded to complete his enquiries in the case. He found that Imamsaheb was arrested at Tallihalli for a case of burglary, and that 3 packets containing poison were recovered from his possession. Further evidence in the case was obtained and Imamsaheb was sent for trial. The Sessions Judge, Dharwar, who tried the case sentenced Imamsaheb to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 328, 380, 457 and 75, Indian Penal Code.

(3) The Hindustan Oil Mill Fraud case

The Hindustan Oil Mill Company, Limited, of Ahmedabad went into liquidation in 1926 and the official liquidator finding that the Managing Agent, Mr. Achratlal Chunilal, had misappropriated certain sums out of the Mill funds, filed a formal complaint with the local Police who, after some enquiries, sent up a case against the accused.

Not being satisfied with the enquiry the official liquidator asked for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department through the District Judge, Ahmedabad. An Inspector of the Ahmedabad district who was specially deputed under the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Whittle Mills case which was still in progress was appointed on

the enquiry and succeeded in establishing that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 40,156-5-3 during 1922-23 and that, in order to conceal the fraud, he had made bogus debit and credit entries in the accounts of private depositors. These facts were quite different from those on which the accused had been sent for trial by the local Police. Hence a fresh charge sheet had to be submitted against him.

Since the close of the year the case has been taken up for hearing in the Court of the City First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

(*d*) *Bribery cases of the Belgaum District*

In July 1927, the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, having made personal enquiries into allegations of corruption against certain officers and found them to be substantially true, asked for the services of a Criminal Investigation Department officer for further investigation. An Inspector from the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to take up the enquiries. In all, six cases were investigated by him between 14th August 1927 and 31st December 1927 which were under enquiry at the close of the year.

Results of the cases pending at the close of the year 1926 referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1924, 1925 and 1926

(I) Criminal breach of trust and cheating at Ahmedabad of 1924—All the four accused were convicted by the City First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad, but were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on appeal.

(II) General enquiries regarding House-breakings and Receivers of 1925—Baijnath was convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona. The conviction was upheld both by the Sessions Judge and the High Court in Appeal. Hirachand was acquitted by the First Class Magistrate, Poona City. He is to be prosecuted for producing forged documents in support of his claim for the stolen property.

(III) Zansa Chitti cases of 1926.—Two cases—one main and one supplementary—against ten accused were sent up and tried during the year under report. Out of these 9 were convicted and 1 was acquitted as an approver. One case against four accused was pending trial in the Sessions Court, Ahmedabad.

(IV) Defalcations by the Agents of the Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad, in liquidation of 1926—Six charge sheets were submitted against accused Naginlal and one more against Naginlal and his brother Nanalal. Three of these cases have been committed to the Sessions, while the rest are before the City First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

(V) Bhampta Gang case of 1926—Out of the 65 accused sent up, 56 have been convicted, 7 acquitted and the case against 2 was withdrawn.

(VI) Cheating by conspiracy of 1926—Out of the 31 accused that were sent up, 27 were convicted and 4 were acquitted or discharged

by the Resident First Class Magistrate, Karad. In appeal to the Sessions Judge, Satara, the convictions of 23 were confirmed and 4 more were acquitted. The High Court summarily rejected the application for revision.

(VII) *Bribery enquiries of 1926.*—(*i*) Out of the three cases that were sent up, two were heard by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Satara. In both these cases the accused was convicted. On appeal to the Sessions the conviction in one case was upheld and he was acquitted in the other. The accused went in revision to the High Court, but the sentence was upheld. As the accused has been sufficiently punished Government have been requested to sanction withdrawal of the third case.

(*ii*) Two cases against B. M. Patel and one case against N. K. Bhatt and his two accomplices were tried by the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad. B. M. Patel and N. K. Bhatt were convicted and the two accomplices of Bhatt were acquitted. The accused have appealed to the High Court. One case against B. M. Patel and two against N. K. Bhatt are pending trial in the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad.

Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.

The following extracts are reproduced from the report of the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind relative to the work done and noteworthy cases investigated by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

" *Crime Branch.*—The strength of this Branch remained the same as at the close of the preceding year and consisted of—

1 Deputy Superintendent of Police,
2 Inspectors,
4 Sub-Inspectors,
8 Head Constables,
1 Clerk,
6 Peons.

Eighteen cases which were pending at the end of last year were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted	5
Classed 'A'	3
Transferred	3
Withdrawn	1
Acquitted	1
Discharged	2
Reading in Courts	2
Pending with Police	1
	18

Some interesting cases were dealt with by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report but their interest and importance was overshadowed by what is locally known as the Karachi Coining case, which is still under trial. Rao Saheb Narayandas has been employed exclusively on the investigation and prosecution of this case, both in India and in England, and the eleven months since it was reported have required of him intense and unremitting effort and care, which have been unstintingly given. The facts very briefly outlined are as follows :—

A retired military officer, by name Captain R. P. Farrell, O.B.E., came, as a member of a company known as the North West India Trading Company, into

close association with the several partners of the firm of Mahomedali Brothers of Duzdap, Quetta, Seistan and Karachi, who were also partners in the North West India Trading Company. In the intimacy of this association it was suggested that, with the prevailing price of silver so low, the counterfeiting of rupees would be an extremely profitable undertaking and would carry with it little risk, if a counterfeit, perfect both in point of execution and of intrinsic value, could be achieved, the profit lying in the difference between the intrinsic and the nominal value of the coin.

The project was communicated to one Dickinson, a Sergeant of the Military Works Department, who had recently retired under a cloud from military employ and been given an appointment by Farrell. Dickinson, a native of Birmingham, was in due course despatched to England, provided with funds supplied by Mahomedali Brothers and commissioned to obtain dies of various Asiatic coins including those of a rupee. In Birmingham he eventually got into touch with one Wheeler who agreed, for heavy payments, to supply the necessary dies, which, it transpires, were struck by a man named Anstey, of whose identity Dickinson remained ignorant and who charged Wheeler the normal charges of a die-sinker.

In due course the dies were ready and were booked to India by S. S. City of Manchester, which arrived in Karachi on 8th September 1925, Dickinson travelling by the same boat. Concealed in an engine shaft the dies passed the Customs and were later removed to Duzdap by Dickinson, with whom Ghulam Ali of Mahomedali Brothers travelled as far as Quetta. At Duzdap, they were handed over, according to Dickinson, to Ghulam Abbas also of Mahomedali Brothers.

The question then arose of some form of press to operate the dies. Dickinson proceeded to Bombay and purchased an Atlas hammer which, however, on arrival at Duzdap was found to be unsuited to the purpose. It was also realized that, if rupees were to be counterfeited, dies of varying dates were necessary to avoid suspicion. Dickinson, however, had brought out with him only one obverse die bearing the head of King Edward VII and one reverse of the year 1905. It was, therefore, decided that Captain Farrell, on the excuse of winding up the affairs in England of the North West India Trading Company, should proceed to England to obtain the necessary dies and that Mahomedali Brothers should purchase a suitable press. This they did, obtaining it from Taylor and Challen of Birmingham, and transporting it by rail to Duzdap. It has since been attached and erected in Karachi. Dickinson appears, at this stage, to have dropped out of primary participation in the conspiracy. He was asked to give Wheeler's address but supplied the wrong one; and it was only when Farrell wired and wrote in some dudgeon from England that he consented to supply Mahomedali Brothers with the correct address.

Farrell got in touch with Wheeler, paid him a considerable sum of money which the latter alleged was still owing him from Dickinson, and arranged with him for the striking of the required dies. The dies, as each was ready, were shown to Farrell, who made payments from time to time. All the dies were not, however, ready when Farrell was due to return to India. Farrell therefore arranged that Wheeler should receive full payment in London from his son, P. H. Kelly Farrell, on presentation of the dies duly concealed and ready for despatch to India. Captain Farrell claims that his son was entirely ignorant of the nature of his transaction and it is not of importance to contest this claim.

The dies reached Karachi on January 25th, 1927, by S. S. City of Cambridge. They were concealed in a cylinder which was enclosed in a case addressed to Khudabux and Company, Lahore, and alleged to contain generating parts of machinery. The bill of lading was sent by Kelly Farrell to his father Captain Farrell then in Karachi, who handed it over to Akbarali, the Karachi representative of Mahomedali Brothers. Ghulam Ali had also come from Quetta to meet the consignment.

By great good fortune and the zeal of the Customs authorities the dies were found. The Criminal Investigation Department immediately took up the investigation. Akbarali stated that the bill of lading was sent to him for clearance by the firm of Khudabux and Company, Lahore, of which he knew nothing. He produced, in support of his statement, a forged letter alleged to have come from Khudabux and Company. This letter was found later to have been typed by Farrell and signed by Ghulam Ali. A telegram to Lahore indicated, as was expected, that no such firm existed. The bill of lading showed the despatcher of the case as P. H. Kelly Farrell. Enquiry was then made of Captain Farrell who was ascertained to be in Karachi. His account of the matter favoured that of Akbar Ali but was yet

completely inconsistent with it. He eventually made a clean breast of the entire conspiracy and involved with himself Dickinson, Mahomedali, Ghulam Ali, Akbar Ali, Ghulam Abbas and Wheeler.

Farrell has since been made an approver. Dickinson was arrested in Hyderabad and made a confession. The Indians preserved a discreet silence. A very detailed and prolonged investigation which, in due course, took Rao Saheb Narayandas to England was necessary to corroborate these confessions. A mass of Corroborative evidence has been obtained which must satisfy any reasonable man of the guilt of the accused ; this, however, does not necessarily mean that it will satisfy a Karachi jury. Wheeler was extradited from England to stand his trial in India. -An attempt was made similarly to extradite Anstey, but this failed.

The case has been comitted to Sessions by the City Magistrate, Karachi, and is to be heard on February 8th.

During the latter part of the year some attention was devoted to the activities of the numerous counterfeiters of two anna and four anna bits who flood Sind with false coins made in rough clay moulds. Some of these coins are surprisingly good and deceive any but the expert. The simplicity of the methods adopted, the comparative absence of risk of detection, the ease with which, with the assistance of friendly Railway hawkers and similar gentry, or at large fairs, the coins can be passed, all render the occupation of counterfeiting both lucrative and popular. The few properties necessary to the pursuance of the art can, on any alarm, be swept immediately into the stream or well besides which operations are often conducted.

In these circumstances it is much simpler to know your counterfeiter than to catch him. Khan Saheb Khan Muhammad Khan nevertheless, in addition to preparing a list of known and alleged counterfeiters in the Larkana and Sukkur Districts, succeeded in taking, on separate occasions, four Sindhi Muhammadans in the act of counterfeiting. Two have since been sentenced to 3 and 2 year's rigorous imprisonment, respectively, and the cases against the remaining two are pending in the Sessions.

The same officer, assisted by Sub-Inspectors Tharumal and Muhammad Syed successfully ran a series of kidnapping cases in Nawabshah and Hyderabad Districts, in respect of which 13 accused have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

An interesting case of cheating was skillfully detected by Sub-Inspector Muhammad Sharif. The accused, having stolen a Railway receipt book from Pasrur station in the Punjab, forged four forms therefrom to indicate the despatch of 1,633 bags of wheat valued at over Rs. 18,000 and sent them to certain commission agents in Karachi with a request that hundies to the value of Rs. 15,000 should be remitted to them through the Central Bank of India, Amritsar. The consignment did not arrive and the Railway receipts proved to be forged. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Sharif, by carefully following a very slender clue, succeeded in arresting two Hindus of Mooltan, who are now under trial.

A series of defalcations by the Head Clerk to the Port Officer, Karachi, was investigated by Khan Saheb Sukhia. The accused has been convicted and sentenced to 21 months' rigorous imprisonment but is again on trial on other charges of forgery and embezzlement.

Officers of the Crime Branch have, as available, also been detailed to assist the District Police in enquiries and to work under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police."

Important cases dealt with by the District and the Railway Police

(1) *Cheating by duplication trick*

During March 1927 the City Sub-Divisional Officer, Ahmedabad, received information that a blacksmith named Dahya Bhawan of Jamalpur Chakla had organized a gang for the purpose of cheating the public by means of the time worn scheme of duplicating currency notes. He succeeded in carrying on this illicit trade for some time as complainants who had been duped were not prepared to come forward and admit this fact. Eventually as the result of confiden-

tial enquiries, a victim was traced and persuaded to give his complaint. At the same time a watch was kept on the leader of the gang whose house was raided on the 13th April and the gang caught actually performing the alleged duplicating trick on another victim, a man from Baroda who had been induced to come within the net of these cheats by an agent of the gang resident in Baroda. Currency notes to the value of Rs. 900 and various implements used were attached and all five members of the gang were arrested. All five were eventually convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. This apparently resulted in the dissolution of this criminal partnership, as only one similar complaint has since been received and that is known to be the work of a "Sadhu" not belonging to this District.

(2) A notorious House-breaker and his mistress

During December 1926 and the early part of 1927 the City Sub-Division, Ahmedabad, was troubled with a series of burglaries which baffled the Police for some time. Eventually information was obtained which pointed to an apparently respectable citizen named Girdhar Lallu as the culprit. On the 30th April at night a cordon was drawn round the house in which the suspect lived and an informant was sent to find out if the man was at home. The suspect, scenting trouble, attempted to escape through an adjoining house but was arrested. During the search of his house, gold and silver ornaments and other valuables such as clothes and watches valued at Rs. 3,000 together with keys and other burgling implements were found. A woman of another caste found in the house was also arrested. She turned out to be his mistress and was "wanted" by the Kaira Police under section 224, Indian Penal Code, for escaping from custody. Altogether 19 offences of burglary were brought home to Girdhar Lallu, while some of the property remained unclaimed despite the utmost publicity, raising the presumption that he was concerned in more than that number. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

(3) Theft of idols from Hindu temples in Ahmedabad City for sale abroad,

During April 1927 it began to be noised abroad that there was a considerable amount of consternation felt by the Hindu community in certain parts of Ahmedabad owing to the numerous thefts of idols from certain Hindu temples. The tendency was to regard these thefts as having some connection with the prevailing Hindu-Muslim tension. Eventually 13 offences were registered and the Sub-Inspector of Police, "A" Division, was deputed to make special enquiries. He, with the assistance of a Detective-Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police eventually found that a gang composed of both Hindus and Mussalmans had been formed for the express purpose of obtaining these exquisitely carved idols of marble, etc., for sale in America as valuable curios. The members of the gang used to hire Hindu bad characters to steal the idols from old temples and then despatch them by goods train from Kankaria Goods Station to Bombay for being sent to America, a number of

these idols being in fact found by the Police in the Bombay (Carnac Bunder) Goods Yard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The whole gang was rounded up and eventually cases were sent against 5 accused, 3 of whom were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. This laid the communal bogey for the time being.

(4) Communal Riots in Ahmedabad City

For several days prior to the 11th September 1927, there were signs of inter-communal feelings between the Hindus and Mussalmans of Raipur Chakla. The Mussalmans objected to the recital with music of the Maha Bharat near a temple which happened to be near a mosque on the ground that it interfered with their prayers. A settlement was brought about by which the Brahmin reciter delayed his recital until after 9 p.m., the Muslim prayer time. Notwithstanding this arrangement, however, on the 11th evening about 9 p.m. a large crowd of Mussalmans armed with sticks and *Dharias* from other parts of the City collected in this preponderatingly Hindu locality and began to search for the Brahmin declaring that they meant to stop the recitals altogether. In this state of tension very little was needed to set passions alight and this was supplied by some one shouting "maro, maro", whereupon the Mussalmans set upon any Hindu they could see in the streets and shops. The Police were quickly on the scene and dispersed the crowd within a few minutes. Thirty-three persons were arrested of whom 3 were Hindus and the case was under trial before the Additional City Magistrate. A case of the murder of a Mussalman by a Hindu arising out of the riot was committed to the Sessions Court by the same Magistrate.

(5) Visapur Murder, Ahmednagar District

On the morning of 31st January 1927, at about 9-30 a.m., the jail convicts were all marched for extra mural work to a place where earth was being dug preparatory to its being taken on trolleys for the building up of the Visapur dam. The trolley line comes up to within 20 yards of the work, where there was a turn-table for the trolleys when filled. The Head Warder, Mahabub Hyderalli, with other warders had marched the prisoners to this place. The Junior Jailor, Mahadeo Gopal Joshi, was in charge of the party, and was standing two or three hundred paces from the turn-table when the offence took place. Three convicts, by name (1) Muhammad Musa, (2) Din Muhammad Narayan and (3) Hasanali Pirmuhammad, were working together with others, when convict Muhammad Musa went behind the Head Warder, saying that he was going to repair the "pourah" (implement for digging) he was using. At that moment a trolley was pushed on to the turn-table by convicts Din Muhammad Narayan and Hasanali Pirmuhammad and it was brought to a standstill by means of poles, one of which each prisoner had in his hands. Immediately on stopping the trolley Din Muhammad ran up to the deceased Head Warder who was standing on ground slightly above that of the turn-table, at a distance of about five paces, and hit him on the head with the pole. Muhammad Musa next came up and struck the deceased on the head with the "pourah". As he lay on the ground the third man Hasanali

also came and began to deal blows on the deceased with a pole. The deceased became unconscious, and a convict Nathu shouted out whereupon the accused stopped assaulting the deceased. After this the three accused moved off together, and stood at a short distance threatening all who attempted to approach them. The Junior Jailor then ordered them to put down their weapons, but they refused. Eventually, however, Din Muhammad and Muhammad Musa complied, when an armed sentry was ordered to load his musket and fire if they moved. The third assailant, Hasanali Pirmuhammad, was then surrounded by the warders and convict overseers and the pole wrested from him. Whilst the three accused were being handcuffed, a scuffle took place but they were overpowered. After they were handcuffed, they were given into the charge of the Senior Jailor who had just arrived. The deceased was then taken to the hospital where he died at 11-40, two hours after the assault.

The Jail Superintendent, Mr. V. R. Wickham, on the Saturday prior to this offence had gone to see the dam. It was then that the deceased brought before him prisoner Muhammad Musa, and complained that the prisoner was not working properly. The Superintendent warned the prisoner that he would be punished if he did not work. The deceased appeared to have been very strict in exacting work. The only motive for the assault appeared to have been this strictness on the part of the deceased and possibly revenge on the part of Muhammad Musa for having been reported to the Jail Superintendent. From the suddenness of the attack, and from the co-operation which apparently existed between the three accused, it seemed likely that the assault was premeditated, with Muhammad Musa as the ringleader. A case was sent up against the three accused under section 302, Indian Penal Code. All the three accused in this case were convicted by the Sessions Judge and sentenced to be hanged.

(6) *Pimpalgaon Kasar Murder, Ahmednagar District*

In the early morning of 14th May 1927, one Rama Mathaji was discovered dead in his cow-shed. A large stone had been thrown on his head while he lay asleep. Enquiries showed that the accused in this case was in criminal intimacy with the wife of the deceased's nephew Dhondu. On the Wednesday preceding this crime Dhondu went to Newdanga to attend a marriage. He returned rather unexpectedly on Thursday in the early morning, and on entering his house he saw the accused sleeping near his wife. A quarrel ensued; but no violence was used. Dhondu spoke to the deceased about the conduct of his wife and the accused, and the deceased advised him to leave his house and to come and stay with his wife in his (deceased's) house. Early on Friday morning dogs were heard barking in the deceased's cow-shed, and their noise awakened a "Chambhar" who lived near by. The Chambhar then went to Dhondu's house, and told him that there was something amiss in deceased's cow-shed, and when Dhondu went to investigate he discovered the deceased stretched on the floor, dead with a large stone lying near his head.

Owing to the accused's criminal intimacy, he was suspected to be the man responsible for this crime; but on being questioned he stoutly denied all knowledge saying that he was at a marriage at Karanji, a village six miles from Pimpalgaon, when the murder occurred. However, certain footprints were left behind the cow-shed by the murderer, and these the District Superintendent of Police carefully traced and took a plaster of Paris cast of one of them. Then the District Superintendent of Police compared these with the accused's actual footprints. They tallied. By this time the accused appeared to have thought better of his denial and he, of his own accord, came forward and made a clear statement of his guilt, but in doing so he tried to incriminate Dhondu as well. In his statement to the District Superintendent of Police he said that he was at Karanji on Thursday: but that at night he left that village, returned to Pimpalgaon, threw the stone on deceased's head and returned to Karanji at dawn. He was arrested and made a confession before a Magistrate. The case was rather out of the ordinary as its success or failure largely depended on the weight given to the footprints the District Superintendent of Police had taken. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

(7) *Bogus complaint, B. B. & C. I. Railway*

Perhaps the most interesting case of a bogus charge on this Railway was the one in which Sheth Vadilal an apparently reputable business man of Mansa having business connections in Bombay appeared before the Railway Police Sub-Inspector at Ahmedabad and complained that whilst his Munim Ishwar Ramdas was travelling from Mansa to Ahmedabad by train he was robbed of a sum of Rs. 10,000 consisting of ten Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. Complainant stated he suspected two upcountry men named Deviprasad and Durgadas who were his guests at Mansa but who had surreptitiously left his house and travelled with his Munim to Ahmedabad by the same train. The notes were supposed to have been removed from the coat pocket of the Munim whilst asleep in the carriage. The theft took place during the day-time. The offence was registered as theft and a searching investigation instituted at once. It would exceed the scope of this paragraph if an attempt to describe here in detail the long story of how the complainant came across by accident these two strangers and finally invited them to his place in Mansa for a few days, were made The two circumstances which the complainant was unable to explain, primarily led the Police to suspect that all was not right. He could not satisfactorily say why he took such a fancy to two utter strangers and the reason why the money (10,000 rupees) which he had obtained in Bombay was converted into ten Government currency notes of rupees thousand each. It would suffice to describe here briefly the net result of the investigation and the facts elicited in the course of it. Sheth Vadilal's luck was on the downward track for some years. It would appear that he had been making strenuous efforts to raise the wind and for that purpose proceeded to Bombay. Here he met these two men Devidas and

Durgadas, apparently a brace of professional cheats. They spread their net for the Sheth and the latter readily fell into it. The swindlers finding that he had been gettting together some ready cash in Bombay led him to think that they had the art of duplicating Government currency notes. Then the Sheth converted his cash into thousand rupee notes. This took a lot of time and trouble. It is evident that the swindlers were shy of doing the trick in Bombay, so they proceeded to Baroda and asked Vadilal to follow them there with the notes which he did. For some reason Vadilal did not like the look of things at Baroda and suggested that the duplication should be done at his house in Mansa. To this the other two agreed, evidently after some hesitation, and then they all came down to Mansa. Here the usual processes of the confidence trick were gone through and in the end the swindlers cleared out unnoticed with the booty. The only course open to Vadilal was to lodge a complaint of theft with the Government Police, so that they might institute a search for the absconders with a view to recovering the notes. The course taken by him, however, was so ill-advised and complicated and he took so long to come to the Railway Police with his cock-and-bull story that all chances of a successful chase were gone. The complainant had first gone to the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, who referred him to the Railway Police.

The case has been struck off as "C" and steps are being taken to proceed against Vadilal for making a false complaint.

(8) Cheating by confidence trick—Kanara District

On the night of 28th November 1927, three men came to the house of one Bhangari, father Rudragouda, of Gavadtikop village, under Yellapur Police Station and asked for lodgings. One of the party—an old man—told Bhangari that her house was enchanted and a death would take place therein within a period of three months. In order to avoid such a calamity the man asked her to worship an amount of Rs. 400 for 11 days. The next day, the complainant's father believing this story gave the man gold ornaments worth Rs. 326, currency notes of Rs. 75 and Rs. 5 in cash for worshipping. A hole was dug in the room on the verandah of the house. After surrounding the hole with the bark of plantain trees and red powder, the old man buried the ornaments and cash in the hole, recited some "mantras" and locked the room keeping the key with himself. During the night he entered the room on the pretext of performing "pooja." The complainant and her father, who also followed the old man, were asked to withdraw and bring some boiled rice for offering to the god. When the rice was brought it was poured into the hole. Some time after, the old man said he wanted to go to Sirsi to fetch some medicine and materials for "pooja" and left at once with his two confederates and the complainant's father, leaving behind a dealwood box and a trunk belonging to his party. On the outskirts of Sirsi, the old man asked the complainant's father to wait for him and his two companions till they returned after making the necessary purchases from the bazaar. After waiting for two hours complainant's father became suspicious and searched for the

old man but failing to trace him or his companions, he returned home, opened the room where the ornaments and cash were buried and found that the property was missing. The box and the trunk left by the accused were examined and found to contain bottles, books and a half-written post-card in Malayali characters.

Two of the accused were subsequently arrested and sent up for trial. Both of them were convicted.

(9) Communal Riots

(i) In Sholapur, there were a series of outbreaks of communal violence. The first occasion when rioting might have taken place was during the annual "Sankrant" Fair at Sholapur. But luckily there were then no outbreaks.

Next followed the "Ashadhi" Fair of Hindus and the "Moharrum" festival of Muhammadans, both of which came off in July. The 10th of July was the day of the "Rath" procession for Hindus and it was also Katal-ki-rat for Muhammadans. It was a critical day. Reinforcements of seven Head Constables and 60 Constables were received from Dharwar, Kolaba and Belgaum. Despite all precautionary measures rioting took place when the "Rath" procession reached Maruti's temple. The Hindu mob committed several acts of violence against the Muhammadans. With considerable difficulty the mob was brought under control without opening fire. As a consequence of this riot 34 Muhammadans and 5 Hindus were injured.

The next day, which was the day of Moharrum Immersion, the processions passed off with some stone-throwing and isolated attacks here and there. Several cases were registered as a result of these outbreaks. The majority of these cases ended in conviction.

Next came the Ganpati processions on the 10th of September which synchronised with a Muhammadan procession known as the "Zenda" procession. As the tension between the two communities was still very strained, it was, in the first instance, considered necessary to prohibit all processions and accordingly the City Magistrate, with the approval of the District Magistrate, issued an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. Subsequently, however, the Ganpati processions were allowed on the leaders agreeing to carry out all conditions laid down by the District Magistrate. Before the processions reached their destination, there were acts of violence and stone-throwing at three different places, resulting in the injury of ten Muhammadans and three Hindus. But on each occasion order was quickly restored. In order to avert any further disturbance the "Zenda" procession was not allowed to be taken out. No trouble was anticipated the next day; but there was a spontaneous outburst of fighting between the two communities at the Victoria Market. When order was restored at the Market, it was discovered that a Pathan was seriously injured in a side lane near the Market. This Pathan subsequently died and another Pathan, who was with the deceased, also received injuries. About the same time a solitary old sweetmeat seller was brutally assaulted in Phaltan Galli, which is a Hindu locality, and succumbed to his injuries in the hospital that very day.

Alarms were raised from different directions and assaults on Hindus and Muhammadans occurred in different localities. A mob of Hindus attacked a small mosque and burnt copies of the Koran. In retaliation a Lingayat temple near the Collector's bungalow was desecrated. The situation became so serious that reinforcements had to be requisitioned and a party of the A. F. I. under Major Cooke was called out by the District Magistrate.

By evening " Curfew order " was proclaimed. Parties of armed police were kept at different points and constant motor and foot patrols were on the move throughout the night. Consequently there was no disturbance during the night. The casualties on this day were twenty-four Muhammadans (of whom two were killed) and eleven Hindus.

Reinforcements of 50 armed police from Ahmednagar and 50 from Bijapur arrived on 12th morning. This day the Muhammadans were out to take revenge and the disturbed area was from Bijapur-Ves right up to the District Judge's Court. Some Hindu shrines were desecrated. Among the casualties of the day were the stabbing of a Hindu woman and two Lingayats, and an attack on two Hindu Pleaders. Of these the woman, one Lingayat and one Pleader died. The total casualties were 7 Muhammadans and 10 Hindus. There would have been more casualties had it not been for the timely arrival of motor and foot patrols at the disturbed centres and the scattering of mobs of hooligans.

Further reinforcements were requisitioned and by the 13th 1 European Inspector, 6 Sergeants, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 150 rank and file arrived.

On the 13th and 14th there were again a few solitary and minor outbreaks and minor acts of violence, such as damaging and throwing night soil on a Muhammadan tomb. The city did not settle down to its normal life till the 18th; but armed piquets had to be posted at different points for a considerable time thereafter. The sending back of reinforcements commenced from the 20th and the last batch returned was after the Dasara festival.

The total casualties during these riots were 43 Muhammadans and 24 Hindus. Two Muhammadans and 3 Hindûs were killed. It is gratifying to note that the Police were able to control the mobs, even during the most critical times, without having to make use of their fire-arms.

As an off-shoot of these disturbances, there was an act of violence at Valsang in Sholapur Taluka on 13th September 1927. The Idgah of the Muhammadans there was demolished, presumably by Hindus. Prior to this a Muhammadan was assaulted by some Hindus and there was stone-throwing on a Jain temple by some Muhammadans.

The establishment of a force of Additional Police in Sholapur City has since maintained tranquillity.

(ii) On the night of the 15th August 1927, a riot took place at Bunder Mohalla at Kharepatan, Police Station Kankavli (Ratnagiri District), where the Hindus had assembled to take out

their "Dindi" procession. The Muhammadans objected to the passing of the procession before their mosque. The constables who were on duty with the "Dindi" procession gave an assurance to the Muhammadans that the conditions of the notice issued by the District Magistrate would be strictly enforced on the Hindus and asked the Muhammadans who had collected to disperse. To this the latter objected. Thereupon the Head Constable, who was on duty with the procession, set about drawing up a *panchnama* against the Muhammadans when the latter made a rush, smashed the two kitson lights and threatened to seize the Head Constable. The Head Constable along with some Hindus took shelter in a house. The house was attacked with stones and sticks but no entrance was effected. The Muhammadans were gathered round the house for about two hours, when at about 3 a.m. some Hindus came to the rescue of those in the house. Two Hindus received slight injuries. A case was sent up against 24 Muhammadans, 6 of whom were convicted and 18 discharged. The District Magistrate has ordered a re-trial of the 18 Muhammadans discharged and the case remains sub-judice.

There was considerable communal tension at Talegaon Dabhade, in the Poona District, over the question of music before mosques and to a lesser degree at Rajuri in the same District. But fortunately there was no rioting. The Police dealt with the situation with such tact and patience as to prevent any outburst of violence.

(10) Murder of two prostitutes—Dharwar District

On 5th September 1927, two prostitutes were found murdered in a house in Hubli City in circumstances of great barbarity. Enquires for over a month yielded no results. Subsequently a slender clue was obtained disclosing the fact that a tongawalla had carried two passengers (wrestlers) towards the Kalghatgi Road early in the morning after the commission of the offence. The passengers had a trunk with them. While engaged in hiring a tonga they smoked bidies, after getting matches from the tongawalla, who subsequently found the matchbox blood-stained and threw it away.

Working on this clue vigorously, after five days the suspects were traced to a village in Hubli Taluka. They had returned to their village by a round about way to divert suspicion. Both the accused were sent up for trial, and convicted in the Court of Sessions.

(11) Offering a bribe in order to influence the Sessions Judge

Rao Saheb Pampanna Desai of Aminbhavi in the Dharwar Taluka was convicted by the Assistant Collector, I Division, Dharwar, under section 182, Indian Penal Code, for making false allegations against the Sub-Inspector of Police, Dharwar Taluka, before the District Magistrate. He appealed against the order of conviction, and while the appeal was pending in the Sessions Court, his brother—Nemappa attempted to influence the Sessions Judge—

Mr. Ferrers—by offering bribes to his son, then in Mysore, through a Lady Doctor. Information of this attempt reached Mr. Ferrers, who communicated it to the District Magistrate for necessary action. The District Magistrate asked the Police to investigate the case. After an exhaustive enquiry Nemappa Desai was sent up under sections 163 and 116, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment.

Counterfeit Coins.

27. During the year 6,869 (4,932 silver and 1,937 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways in this Presidency as shown below.—

	Silver		Nickel	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
G. I. P. Railway	390	480	308	355
B. B. & C. I. Broad Gauge...	1,186	1,123	213	201
B. B. & C. I. Metre Gauge ...	1,482	2,278	361	454
M. & S. M. Railway ...	1,874	2,109	1,055	1,155
	4,932	5,990	1,937	2,165

These figures are a fairly reliable indication of the degree to which false coin is current in the Presidency. Judging from these there has been a marked reduction in the amount of false silver coin in circulation, particularly on the metre gauge sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which to a large extent serve Native State territory in Gujerat.

As regards false nickel coins the fall is not so marked. Proportionately, the most noticeable reduction is again to be found on the metre gauge sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Southern Mahratta Country still appears to be the most prolific producer of false coin of both classes. According to reports received from the Districts, prosecutions were undertaken in 14 cases during the year under review for counterfeiting coins and the possession of implements for their manufacture. In all 22 persons were arrested of whom 9 were convicted, 8 discharged, 2 pending trial, 2 absconded, and 1 released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. The results this year are not very encouraging and, considering the counterfeit coins in circulation, the number of cases can only be called insignificant.

After the close of the year under report, however, an important gang of coiners (Sonars) having ramifications in Kathiawar was arrested at Jaipur, while another gang with ramifications in the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts and Jamkhandi State was arrested in the Bijapur District.

Sweated sovereigns. No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year under report.

Forged currency notes.

Rs. 100 notes.—In the Presidency proper, excluding Bombay City, 114 process made forged notes of Rs. 100 of the series BE/37, CE/7, CE/97, DC/92, QE/20, RE/55, TE/6 and DE/7 were impounded during the year under report as against 13 in the previous year. In addition to the above, 4 hand-made notes of Rs. 100 of the series EE/30, IF/1 and IE/1 came to light as against 14 in 1926. The IF and IE notes clearly belong to the Jaipur forgeries and their appearance is probably due to certain absconding accused, the main gang having been convicted in 1926.

Out of the process made series, TE/6 has been the most prominent in this Presidency. Enquiries were being made into the appearance of some of these notes at Broach, Surat and Sholapur when a gang of five Pathans responsible for the uttering of forged currency notes of these series was arrested in the Central Provinces while another gang consisting of one Frenchu (a notorious note forger) and 12 others has been arrested by the Travancore Police and both these gangs are now under trial. A case has been registered at Broach against one Behramkhan Pathan of Nadiad (District Kaira) as he was responsible for uttering 4 notes of this series there, while another case will shortly be registered at Surat against the same accused for having uttered one more note at that place. The accused has absconded and attempts are being made to trace him.

A case under section 489 (*b*) and (*c*), Indian Penal Code, is under trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Dharwar, against one Hanmantappa and two others for uttering a forged currency note of Rs. 100 at the Hubli Railway Station in 1925. The case was recently worked up by an officer of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department assisted by the Railway Police. A reference has been made to the High Court on certain law points and the hearing has been postponed pending High Court orders.

Rs. 50 notes.—Two process made forged currency notes of this value of the QE/18 series were noticed during the year under report as against one in 1926. Moreover two hand-made forged currency notes of the same denomination—one of IE/1 and another of ID/9 series—were impounded during the year under report as against *nil* in 1926. One genuine note of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 was also noticed during the year as against one in the previous year.

Rs. 10 notes.—During the year under report 28 process made forged currency notes of this value of A/80, AD/76, AL/22, B/9, B/11, B/79, C/2, C/8, C/73, D/12, D/30, D/78, D/90, D/98, P/23, C/80 series and one issue without series letter were noticed during the year as against 17 in 1926. The C/80 series is coming into prominence in Bombay City and it is possible a number of these will gradually come to light in the Presidency.

Rs. 5 notes.—49 forged currency notes of this value, of which 3 were hand-made and the rest process made, were impounded during

the year under report, as against 152 in 1926. 28 of these were the GC/95 series as against 123 in 1926. The circulation of the GC/95 series is gradually decreasing since the prosecution and conviction of Aditbhai Patel and his gang in Muli and Ahmedabad. His relatives at Sojitra (Baroda State) and Karamsad (Kaira District) are suspected to be still carrying on the issue of these notes. This gang generally releases these notes when payments are to be made to illiterate villagers for tobacco and cotton.

Out of the three hand-made forged currency notes of Rs. 5, one was of GD/2 series. It was presented on 12th September 1927 by one Ibrahim Muhammad Bohra for exchange in coins at the Imperial Bank of India, Nadiad Branch. The note is such a crude production that a mere glance at it should convince any one that it is a forgery; consequently a case has been registered against the utterer.

Besides the three notes mentioned above, one more note of Rs. 5 of PD/36 series came to notice at Sangli (Sangli State) on 30th June 1927. This was prepared by one Jingouda Nemgouda of Nandra (Sangli State) with the assistance of his friend Yeshwanta Ginappa Gid. They then attempted to pass it off as genuine to a prostitute of Sangli who, doubting its genuineness, informed the Sangli Police. The two youths were thereupon arrested and challaned.

Re. 1 notes.—One forged currency note of Re. 1 was noticed during the year under report as against *nil* in 1926.

In the Western India States Agency forged notes of the following denominations were noticed during the year under report.

Three forged notes of Rs. 10 of C/2, C/16 and D/12 were noticed during the year as against the same number in 1926.

Five forged currency notes of Rs. 5 came to light during the year under report as against 31 in 1926. Out of these, three were of the GC/95 series as against 25 in 1926.

One forged note of Re. 1 came to notice during the year as against *nil* in 1926.

Finger Print Bureau, Presidency Proper.

28. At the beginning of the year under report, the strength of the Bureau consisted of 1 Inspector, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 2 clerks and 3 Pattawallas. But as the result of the orders in Government Resolution in the Home Department, No. 198/2, dated the 4th June 1927, sanctioning the amalgamation and reorganization of the Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona and the Bombay City Bureau, the staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors was replaced by a staff of Experts and Searchers and the combined Bureau consisted of the following staff at the end of the year :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona.
1 Manager, Bombay City Bureau.
1 Senior Expert at Poona.
1 First Expert.
4 Second Experts.
5 Senior Searchers.
9 Junior Searchers.

As the above staff was short of the sanctioned strength by two First Experts, three Second Experts and four Senior Searchers, and as some of the Experts and Searchers newly recruited were under training, the services of four expert Sub-Inspectors were retained in the Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona.

At the beginning of the year, there were on record 117,588 slips, and during the year 11,507 new slips were received for record as against 8,846 in the previous year making a total of 129,095 slips. Of these, 1,732 slips, as against 3,517 in 1926 were eliminated in accordance with the rules in the Police Manual. These consisted of 158 slips due to deaths amongst convicts and *ex*-convicts and 128 as duplicates, thus there was a total of 127,363 slips on record at the end of the year.

Of the 11,507 new finger impression slips received for record, 3,006 were from Bombay City, 7,752 from Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 46 from Sind and 313 from other Presidencies and Indian States. The number of slips received from Indian States and Agencies in the Bombay Presidency was 390 as against 241 in 1926. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 93 as against 95 in the year before.

The number of slips received for search was 32,200 as against 26,976 in the previous year—an increase of 5,224 slips.

The antecedents of 6,059 accused and suspected persons were traced as against 4,991 in 1926. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 18·81 as against 18·50 in the year before. It is significant to note that in spite of substantial increase in the number of cases received for trace, the Presidency Bureau was able to maintain a slightly higher standard of percentage in respect of cases traced during the year.

Previous convictions were proved in Courts in 1,809 cases as against 1,287 in 1926. Of these, enhanced punishments were given in 1,361 cases, equal punishments in 142 cases and lighter ones in 306 cases, as against 949, 88 and 250, respectively, in the previous year.

In 90 cases, as against 75 last year, exhibits were received in the Bureau for expert examination and written opinions were furnished to the officers concerned. In 73 cases (69 criminal and 4 civil) as against 94 (87 criminal and 7 civil) in the previous year, experts from the Bureau were summoned to give expert evidence in Magistrates' and other superior courts. Information regarding 697 Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals was supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Branch. The Bureau also issued 526 intimations for action under sections 22 and 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

A statement showing the work done by the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay, is appended hereto as appendix (C).

The amount of elimination effected is noteworthy and will render the record more manageable. The large increase in the number of slips referred to Poona and other Bureaux (item 17 of appendix C) for search demonstrates the extent to which the horizon of the Bombay Bureau has been widened by the amalgamation.

A more commodious office has been allotted to the Bombay Bureau which has gone a long way to increase its efficiency. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has observed :—

> " I am glad the Bombay Bureau has now come under expert control and I have no doubt the change will be a great improvement on the old system."

The reorganization scheme sanctioned by Government in June 1927 was brought into force, as far as possible, from 1st July. In spite of the disturbance to the routine of the Bureau inseparable from the rearrangement necessitated by the changes, the work of the Bureau has been up to the standard of previous years, notwithstanding the larger volume of work disposed of.

The amalgamation of the Presidency and Bombay City Bureau also took place on 1st July in accordance with the reorganization proposals and from that date the Bombay City Bureau came under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, although for some months prior to this the expert members of the staff were lent from the Poona Bureau.

During the year under report an interesting case occurred. It is known as the " Musjid Bunder Murder case". Its details are as follows :—A brass pot bearing a blood print was found at the scene of the murder. The print was photographed and compared with the palm prints of the suspects in the case and found to tally with the left palm print of the principal accused in the case. Enlargements were made and evidence to this effect was given by an expert from the Bureau in the Presidency Magistrate's Court and again in the High Court. Although the defence strenuously objected to the admissibility of the evidence based on palm prints and though the case was the first of its kind on record in this Presidency, the Judge held the evidence as admissible and it went a long way towards convincing the jury as regards the guilt of the accused. The case ended in the conviction of all the accused.

Finger Print Bureau Sind.

The number of finger impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau, at Karachi, during the year under report was 3,247 as against 2,618 in the previous year and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 876. The total of slips on record in the Bureau is now 67,908. Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1927 numbered 919 as against 1,280 during the previous year. The number of slips received for search was 8,817 as against 8,216 during the year 1926. Of these, 2,091 were traced as against 1,911 in the preceding year. One hundred and sixty enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as follows :—Phillour 79, Mount Abu 28, Poona 15, Bombay 10, Allahabad 15, Shillong 1, Madras 1, Calcutta 4, Hyderabad Deccan 3, Bangalore 1, Bagdad 2 and Patna 1.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

29. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 367,875 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,362 fires, destroyed 78,457 stray dogs, enquired into 1,222 cases referred to

them by the Magistracy and into 24,966 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 799 suicides, 5,860 accidents (620 on Railways) and 676 suspicious or sudden deaths; 5 military deserters were also apprehended by the Police in the Presidency.

The steady increase in the number of summonses and warrants served through the Police has been the subject of comment in previous reports. The increase in the year under report over the figures of the previous year was no less than 10,865. I would once again emphasize the fact that, with ever increasing numbers of summonses and warrants for service and a steadily decreasing personnel, less and less time can be spent by the Police in the prevention and detection of crime. Great relief could be afforded if the Courts would systematically bind down witnesses appearing before them to appear at future hearings and if service were effected through the post in cases where there is no doubt that the witnesses will not attempt to evade service.

With the paramount necessity for retrenchment and the consequent reduction in the strength of the great majority of Police Stations, Magistrates should be pressed to do all that they can to relieve the Police of this needlessly heavy burden.

Personal visitation of serious crime.

30. Out of 1,122 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 855 were visited by gazetted Police officers. The percentage of scenes visited to total serious crime fell from 78·97 in 1926 to 76·20 in 1927 in the presidency as a whole. The variation is slight and requires no special comment. The percentage recorded in the Northern Range was 89·59 as against 90·14, in the Southern Range 83·28 as against 85·12 and in Sind 55·46 as against 62·59.

Comparing the District results, the highest percentages were recorded in the:—

Northern Range	...	Thana	... 100 per cent.
		Bombay Suburban District	... 100
		Kaira	... 97·44
		Ahmedabad	... 97·26
		Panch Mahals	... 95·83
		Broach	... 95·24
		East Khandesh	... 92·86
		Ahmednagar	... 91·89
Southern Range	...	Kanara	... 90·90
Sind	...	Karachi Head Quarters	... 100 per cent.

The Range Deputy Inspectors General have expressed their satisfaction with the inspection work done by gazetted Police

officers during the year. I agree with their views. The Commissioner in Sind writes in this connection as follows :—

> "The Deputy Inspector General remarks that the reasons offered for not visiting scenes of offences were usually found sufficient. The Commissioner has perused the reports of the District Superintendents of Police and agrees with the opinion expressed by the Deputy Inspector General. He finds that the reasons for not visiting scenes of offences in the majority of cases are either that the accused was arrested soon after the submission of the report or that the officer was absent on short leave. On the other hand the importance of personal investigation by superior officers cannot be overstated and to find that in the Upper Sind Frontier District only 28 out of 83 cases were so investigated, is disappointing as the explanation offered in this case for failure to visit in quite a number of cases is not satisfactory."

In the Presidency proper officers are encouraged, in the interests of economy, to refrain from visiting the scenes of offences that are serious only in a technical sense or when it is patent that a personal visit will be productive of no good results. Although this policy inevitably vitiates the statistics of the visitation of serious crime, it is sound. Any officer who uses his discretion unwisely in this respect is called to account and the necessity of a personal visit to serious or important crimes is consistently stressed.

Statement D—Strength of Police.

31. The sanctioned strength of Police in the Presidency, including Sind and the Railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,071 officers and 22,266 men against 1,090 officers and 22,319 men in 1926—a net decrease of 19 officers and 53 men.

The decrease in the strength of officers was mainly due to the reorganization of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department and the replacement in the Finger Print Bureau of executive officers by Experts and Searchers.

The reduction in the strength of the constabulary was also due in part to the same causes, to the abolition of certain Jail, Bank and Criminal Tribes Settlement guards and to the conversion of one Police Station into an Outpost.

Owing to the order suspending recruitment, there was a considerable difference between the sanctioned and actual strength of the Force.

Temporary Police consisting of 62 officers and men were entertained under the heads "Additional Police Establishments" and Miscellaneous" during the year as against 85 in 1926.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency.

32. The total cost of the Police for the financial year 1927-28, including Sind and inclusive of the clerical staff, amounted to Rs. 1,32,50,404 as against Rs. 1,34,34,118 in 1926-27—a net decrease of Rs. 1,83,714.

The reduction in the expenditure was generally due to retrenchment necessitated by the lump cut made by Government under the head "District Executive Force."

Effect was given to these orders by the suspension of recruitment to the unarmed branch of the Police for the greater part of the year.

The average cost per policeman further decreased from Rs. 550-1-6 to Rs. 543-6-0 during the year under report. Similar information for other Presidencies and Provinces for 1927-28 is not available, but the averages for 1926-27 are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Burma	842	15	2
Bengal	586	6	1
Bihar and Orissa	555	11	8
Bombay	550	1	6
Madras	545	15	3
Central Provinces	533	12	6
North West Frontier Province	516	10	9
Assam	509	14	1
Punjab	481	11	8
United Provinces	434	15	3

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for 1927 is Rs. 4,256-12-5 per policeman.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

33. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 policeman to 5·69 square miles, 2·49 railway miles, 776 persons and 1·71 cognizable crime investigated, as against 1 to 5·67 square miles, 2·37 railway miles, 773 persons and 1·68 cognizable crime investigated in the year before. In England and Wales, the proportion was 1 policeman to 1·00 square miles, and 648 persons for the year 1927. Similar statistics are not available for Scotland.

I would emphasize that these statistics are based upon the sanctioned strength of the Force. Since recruiting was suspended at the dictates of economy, the actual position was more unfavourable to efficiency.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

34. Out of 462 Police Stations and 498 Outposts in the Presidency, 448 Police Stations and 455 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents of Police or Deputy Superintendents of Police. The number of Police Stations and Outposts not visited were :—

	Police Stations	Outposts
Northern Range	1	5
Southern Range	11	18
Sind	2	20

In the Northern Range, Surat was mainly responsible for the failure to inspect 1 Police Station and 4 Outposts, which was due to the fact that the Superintendent's presence was required at the Head Quarters for a prolonged period in connection with communal tension.

In the Southern Range, the failure to complete the inspection of Police Stations and Outposts occurred mainly in Dharwar (7 Police Stations), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (3 Police Stations and 4 Outposts) and Poona (1 Police Station and 7 Outposts).

In Dharwar the failure has been attributed to heavy crime and to a multitude of departmental enquiries. With regard to the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, three changes in the personnel of the Superintendent of Police, the absence of an Assistant Superintendent of Police for the greater part of the year and the Viceregal journeys were the chief causes which interfered with inspection work. In Poona the omission was due to the fact that much of the time of the Sub-Divisional officer concerned was engaged in connection with communal tension between Hindus and Muhammadans at Talegaon.

So far as the Presidency proper is concerned, the amount of inspection work done during the year was satisfactory.

As regards Sind, the Deputy Inspector General considers that the amount of inspection work done was adequate.

In addition to the inspection work done by District officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices :—

	Northern Range	Southern Range	Total
Offices of Superintendents of Police—			
Correspondence Branch ...	7	10	17
Accounts Branch ...	13	10	23
Offices of Assistant Superintendents of Police and Sub-Divisional officers ...	2	10	12
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters	23	17	40
Outposts	1	...	1
Total ...	46	47	93

During the year under report I visited on inspection and other duties the followiug Districts :—

Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Bombay Suburban District, Panch Mahals, Kolaba District (Chowk and Campoli) Nasik and Bombay. I also visited the Police Training School, Nasik, in September 1927.

Statement E—Armament.

35. There was no change in the armament of the Police Force during the year under report.. Twelve new revolvers were received from the Kirkee Arsenal, which have been distributed to the officers concerned.

Punishments.

36. Orders were received from the Government of India during the year enjoining that the return of punishments should include only such punishments as are given in cases in which departmental proceedings, other than those of a summary nature (Orderly room), have been regularly framed, and that black marks and warnings should be excluded from the return. In accordance with these orders, the total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 760. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 3·38. Of the total

punishments inflicted 713 were departmental and 47 judicial. The largest number of punishments was returned by the Southern Range (260), followed by Sind (254) and by the Northern Range (246). In respect of the percentage of punishments to actual strength, however, Sind (4·95) stood at the top, followed by the Southern Range (3·20) and by the Northern Range (2·64). The Districts returning the highest and the lowest percentages of punishments were :—

B. B. & C. I. Railway (6·23) and Kaira (·40) in the Northern Range, Sholapur (7·36) and the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (1·18) in the Southern Range and Upper Sind Frontier (7·94) and Sind Railways (1·33) in Sind.

During the year under report 1,126 extra drills and 28 black marks were awarded for minor breaches of discipline. These punishments do not appear in Statement E for the reason given in the opening portion of this paragraph.

It is gratifying to note that the total number of officers and men judicially punished during the year further decreased from 55 in 1926 to 47 in the year of report.

Rewards.

37. The number of rewards by promotion good service tickets and money grants was 10,009 as against 9,187 in 1926, an increase of 822 rewards. There were 17 cases of special promotion as against 13 in the previous year. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual strength increased from 40·19 in 1926 to 44·52 in 1927. There was a substantial increase in the number of rewards in the Northern Range (483) followed by Sind (480), while in the Southern Range a decrease of (109) was recorded. The Districts returning the largest number of rewards in the Presidency proper were Ahmedabad (575), Poona (567), Kaira (542) and Thana 460. In Sind, similar Districts were Sukkur (658), Hyderabad (526) and Larkana (431).

The total amount spent on money rewards in the Presidency proper was Rs. 35,694 as against Rs. 37,950 in 1926-27.

Orders and titles were conferred on the following officers :—

The Order of the M.B.E. was conferred on Mr. H. Harischander, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

Rao Bahadur—Rao Saheb R. B. Rajadhyaksha, M.B.E., Superintendent, office of the Inspector General of Police (now retired).

Rao Saheb—Mr. Dhirajlal Chunilal Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Khan Saheb—Shaikh Abdul Karim Abdul Aziz, Sub-Inspector of Police, Karachi Head Quarters.

The undermentioned officers were awarded the King's Police Medal :—

(1) Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashidkhan (retired Superintendent of Police, now Commissioner of Police, Cutch State).

(2) Mr. Baburao Ramachandra Ashtikar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Ahmednagar District, for gallantry.

(3) Mounted Police Constable Khamiso of the Thar and Parkar District, for gallantry.

Education.

38. Out of an actual strength of 891 officers and 21,586 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 887 and 13,100, respectively, against 905 and 13,085 in 1926. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 61·20 in 1926 to 62·22 in 1927.

The primary schools established at certain Head Quarters, *viz.*, at Poona, Kaira, Godhra, Thana and Ratnagiri continued to do good work during the year.

Resignations.

39. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of resignations which dropped from 455 in 1926 to 369 in 1927. The figure for 1927 was the lowest during the quinquennium as is shown below :—

1923	...	...	541
1924	...	...	509
1925	...	...	543
1926	...	...	455
1927	...	...	369

The Northern Range returned a substantial decrease from 246 to 183 (63), followed by the Southern Range from 87 to 65 (22) and Sind from 122 to 121 (1). The Districts chiefly responsible for the decrease were Sukkur (23), Broach (17), Surat (14), Poona and Thar and Parkar (11) each and Ahmednagar (9).

The heavy fall in the number of resignations is not, however, quite so comforting as it would appear since the suspension of recruitment was very largely responsible for it. The bulk of resignations occurs, as a general rule, among recruits and men with very short service.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

40. Vacancies rose from 435 in 1926 to 747 in 1927—a net increase of 312. The increase was due to the suspension of recruitment to the unarmed Branch as the only means of effecting a heavy cut made in the budget grant for the year. It may be noted that the increase in the number of vacancies occurred exclusively in the Presidency proper, *viz.*, from 378 in 1926 to 693 in 1927.

There were 1,089 enlistments as against 1,719 in 1926. The number of casualties in the force, inclusive of deaths, dropped from 1,500 in 1926 to 1,481 in 1927. Of these, 479, or a percentage of 32·34 of the total casualties, retired on pension or gratuity against 409 or a percentage of 27·26 in 1926.

Health.

41. During the year under report 16 Districts showed an improvement in their health statistics as against 21 the year before. The most marked improvement was noticed in the Districts of Nasik, Broach and Hyderabad, where the proportion of sick policemen to strength was 44·79, 40·65 and 18·13 per cent., respectively, against 210·36, 63·09

and 36·77 in the year before. With regard to the heavy fall in the percentage of sickness in the Nasik District, the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, writes :—

"The figures in 1926 are incorrect as they were obtained from figures supplied by Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the district and do not represent the actual number of men struck off duty when sent for treatment."

The highest percentage of sickness was in Kanara (250·79), Dharwar (145·16), Ratnagiri (144·25) and Kolaba (126·67). Curiously enough Dharwar appears in the list of unhealthy districts this year and occupies second rank, the other three normally being unhealthy districts. For the unprecedented rise in the percentage of sickness, the District Superintendent of Police's observations are worth noting. He writes :—

"The hospital has become the first refuge of the shirker. It is the sanctuary to which the defaulter invariably flees. A man is hale and hearty till he is hauled up for a default when two courses inevitably follow : the man, be he Sub-Inspector or Constable, either immediately gets a medical certificate for leave and thus postpones the enquiry 6 or 8 months in the hope that witnesses will forget, recollections will become faint, evidence will disappear, or the inquiring officer will be transferred, or alternatively, if a man is punished, he falls sick immediately and gets leave on average pay on his previous emoluments and thus evades the consequences of his own actions. This is especially noticeable in cases of temporary reductions. The shirker, with the slightest pain, gets himself treated as an out patient and thus gets full pay for doing no work. Malingering, I am convinced, accounts for the rise in hospital admissions and not true illness, except perhaps a small increase in Malaria due to late rains. The matter is receiving my attention. A large proportion of the hospital attendees have a record of venereal taint and the constitutions of a large number of the force seem to be undermined. Any man over 40 who is in trouble gets medically incapacitated. There is no reason to question the soundness of the Civil Surgeon's judgment and the only inference in the standard of health revealed is a fair indication of that prevalent in the rest of the force who have no occasion to be medically examined."

The number of deaths remained stationary, *viz.*, 205 in the year under report as in 1926.

Escapes and Recaptures.

42. During the year under report 100 persons escaped—7 from jails and lockups, 82 from Police custody, and 11 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 120 persons in the year before. Of the 100 persons who escaped, 81 were recaptured, giving a percentage of 81 as against 71·66 in the previous year.

Supply.

43. A sum of Rs. 2,54,643 in round figures was spent during the financial year 1927-1928 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper against Rs. 2,68,611 in the year before—a decrease of Rs. 13,968. This reduction in expenditure was the direct result of the cut in the budget grant for "Pay of Establishment" which necessitated the accumulation of vacancies in the unarmed branch.

Inspection of arms and Ammunition shops—supplementary statement No. II.

44. There were 433 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition in the year under report as against 416 in the previous year. Of these 433 shops, 396 were inspected by gazetted Police officers, compared with 310 in the year before. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms increased from 44,801 in 1926 to 45,677 in the year under

report. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of the conditions of licenses was 91 against 97 in 1926. Of the former 55 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 2,524 as against Rs. 3,864 in the preceding year.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

45. The number of cases conducted by the Police Prosecutors totalled 6,357 against 6,051 in 1226. 4,053 cases ended in conviction against 3,869 the year before, giving a percentage of 63·75 against 63·93 in 1926. The variation in the percentage is negligible.

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases conducted by the Prosecuting Staff in Sind is comparatively low, *viz.* 50·91. In this connection the Deputy Inspector General for Sind writes :—

"There is urgent need for a larger prosecuting agency. The staff of Police Prosecutors, which numbers 11 and 2 Sub-Public Prosecutors for the whole of Sind can only deal with the more important cases. The rest are left to find their way through the courts as best they can as no Police Stations are provided with Head Constable Prosecutors and the strength allotted does not permit of any Police officer undertaking this important duty."

Head Constables in the Presidency proper conducted 9,155 cases against 9,525 in 1926. Convictions were obtained in 6,537 or 71·40 per cent. against 7,045 or 73·96 per cent. in the year before. Considering the fact that these officers are not properly qualified, the results obtained by them are satisfactory.

Drill.

46. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, reports as under :—

"Efficiency in the drill of the force in this Range was on the whole maintained in spite of difficulties arising out of the number of vacancies and the arduous nature of duties demanded of it at different times."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, remarks :—

"The standard of drill among the armed men at Head Quarter stations continued to be good ; that of the unarmed men fairly good ; at Police Stations and Outposts the drill of the men is generally speaking indifferent."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind writes :—

"The drill of the armed and mounted police at District Head Quarters continues to be satisfactory."

From what I have seen of the drill of the men during the course of my tours of inspection, I can generally endorse these opinions.

Musketry.

47. The usual musketry and revolver practices were carried out in all districts and on the Railways in the Presidency proper except in the Surat, Bombay Suburban and East Khandesh Districts where the Superintendents were unable to put their men of the rifle squad through the practices for want of a suitable range. The total number of marksmen in 1927 was as under :—

Rifle Squad (including Mounted Police)	...		48
S. B. Muskets	...	...	606

The first prize in the rifle squad armed with ·303 rifle, was won by the Kanara District. The number of marksmen in the rifle squad has fallen from 63 in 1926 to 48 in the year under report.

This falling off was largely due to the absence of any marksman in the Dharwar District as against 12 in the year before. On this subject, the Superintendent writes :—

"* * * The fall is due in some measure to a change in the men of the rifle squad. A number of elderly men were in the squad who had never left Head Quarters for years and it was desirable to give them a turn of life in the Talukas. The new men were not fully familiar with the weapon."

Among Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in the Presidency proper, 547 officers completed the course of revolver shooting as compared with 555 in the year before. One hundred and ninety officers qualified as marksmen as against 174 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 34·73 as against 31·35. The improvement is gratifying. This year again, as in the last three years, the first prize in revolver shooting was won by the Head Quarters Sub-Inspector Shaikh Amir Shaikh Rahim of the Ahmedabad District.

In Sind, the number of marksmen stood at 1,509 as against 1,572 in 1926. Different rules are in force in the Presidency proper and Sind which fact accounts for the heavy difference in the number of marksmen in the two areas.

In this connection the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind has made the following remarks :—

"The musketry returns indicate on the whole a slight deterioration in effectiveness. The decline is most marked in the case of the rifle squad armed police where the percentage of marksmen to those completing the course is 7·37 as against 12·04 last year. The difference in this branch is, however, mainly due to the returns of the Nawabshah District which records this year a percentage of 13·79 as against that of 43·33 last year. This reduced percentage nevertheless suffices to place Nawabshah second on the list. The fact would seem to justify the inference foreshadowed in the last year's review, that the poorer results are an indication not of deteriorating marksmanship but of improved scrutiny."

Police Buildings.

48. During the year under report, *i.e.*, 1927-28, an allotment of Rs. 57,300 was originally sanctioned for Police Major Works in the Presidency proper, which was supplemented later by Rs. 20,800. Thus the total amount sanctioned for the year amounted to Rs. 78,100 as against Rs. 5,86,410 in the year before. The funds sanctioned during the year were only for Major works *in progress* and none for any *new* Major works.

The grant sanctioned for "Minor works" for the year was Rs. 90,000, the same amount as that sanctioned for the year before. The grant for "Petty construction and repairs" was Rs. 38,000 as against Rs. 41,300 in 1926-27.

In Sind an allotment of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for new Police Major works and of Rs. 14,000 for Major works in progress during the year. The funds sanctioned for Minor works in Sind amounted to Rs. 7,500. The Commissioner in Sind has remarked in this connection as under :—

"* * * The Deputy Inspector General points out that the existing buildings attached to long established Police Stations are rapidly becoming uninhabitable and that they are not worth repairing. He also comments on the very bad housing accommodation at Sukkur. Financial considerations have prevented adequate funds being made available for Police works; but the Commissioner would urge the climate of Sind and the fact that delay generally means increased expenditure as reasons for more liberal allotments in future."

I am in entire agreement with these views. Funds used to be sanctioned in the past for major works in the Presidency proper to the extent ranging from 7 to 10 lakhs of rupees annually, but this figure has been steadily reduced until, for the year under report, we had to be content with no more than Rs. 78,100. We have urgent projects estimated to cost several lakhs of rupees on the waiting list; old buildings are fast deteriorating, and the amount of lee-way to be made up has already reached staggering proportions.

Meanwhile we have to find funds for house-rent on an increasing scale. At many places it is impossible to secure suitable accommodation and the men perforce are housed in insanitary dwellings.

Government are fully aware of the importance of housing the Force in suitable quarters, but I would once again emphasize the fact that the housing of the constabulary in hired quarters, which are often insanitary and generally impossible of supervision, is calculated to have a bad effect not only on the health and contentment, but also on the discipline of the men. An added objection is that, in times of labour or communal unrest, it is unfair to the men to require them to be on duty for long hours while their wives and children are left without protection, possibly in a disturbed area. The lee-way will never be made up except by special measures such as by the floating of a loan to house the Force.

Village Police.

49. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 373 cases during the year, as against 421 in the preceding year. Three hundred and forty one village policemen were rewarded as against 414 in 1926. Of these, 133 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets and swords and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 2,766. On the other hand, 520 village policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 636 in 1926. Of the former, 477 were punished departmentally and 63, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted, of whom 42 were convicted.

It is discouraging to notice that the number of village policemen who rendered special assistance to the police dropped from 421 to 373 in the year. So much has been said in the past by various officers on the subject of the inefficiency of the Village Police and of the absence of any sense of responsibility in Police matters, that it is unnecessary for me to say more. I can only hope that the statistics for next year will, as the result of the orders issued in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P.—132, dated 4th October 1927, show some improvement.

Incidents of note.

50. Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweeden during their tour in India in December 1926 and January 1927 passed through the Bombay Presidency.

During his Monsoon, Autumn and Winter Tours in July, November and December 1927, His Excellency the Viceroy passed through the Bombay Presidency and visited the Sukkur, Karachi,

Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. The usual special police arrangements were made on each occasion. The movements of His Excellency the Viceroy in Gujerat, where he visited various areas devastated by floods, involved very elaborate police arrangements.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan passed through Sind and stayed one day at Karachi on their way to Bombay, whence they sailed for Europe on the 17th December 1927.

The year was not free from industrial strikes but, fortunately, they were generally of a petty nature. There were no collisions on any of these occasions between the strikers and the Police.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

51. The school re-opened after the December vacation on the 5th January 1927. Mr. A. C. J. Bailey was Principal throughout the year.

Mr. J. R. Harris, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, joined the School on the 14th November 1927.

The following Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police were under training throughout the year :—

Mr. Shaikh Rafiuddin Sharfuddin,

Kumar Shri Pravinsinghji Vijayasinghji of Lathi, Vankaner State nominee.

25 students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1927 and 30 students for the following course in July 1927.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1927, out of 27 students, 25 passed (five with honours) and in the second, which took place at the end of November 1927, out of 13 students, 6 passed (one with honours).

The health of the School was good throughout the year and the conduct of the students uniformly satisfactory.

I was at the School from the 2nd to 12th September 1927 and inspected the work.

His Excellency the Governor visited the School on the 24th October 1927 and expressed his satisfaction with both the indoor and outdoor work.

Mr. R. Powell, Principal of the Police Training School, Moradabad, United Provinces, visited the School from 2nd to 4th August 1927.

At the beginning of March 1927, Mr. Bailey visited the Police Training Schools of the Punjab and the United Provinces at Phillour and Moradabad, respectively, and obtained valuable ideas connected with the system of training and other details of administration.

Administrative and other changes.

52. The administrative changes effected during the year were :—

(1) The reorganization and amalgamation of the Presidency and Bombay Finger Print Bureaux.

(2) The abolition of the Outposts at Churchgate, Merine Lines, Charni Road, Parel, Dadar and Roho Stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the strength of the first five Outposts being merged in that of the Grant Road Police Station and that of the last named being added to the Palanpur Outpost.

(3) The Police Station at Panchgani, District Satara, was converted into an Outpost.

(4) The entertainment of a Force of Additional Police at Sholapur at the cost of those responsible for the riots. The strength consists of :—

1 European Inspector,
4 European Sergeants,
2 Sub-Inspectors,
23 Head Constables,
120 Constables.

(5) The transfer of the Bijapur Railway Outpost from Sholapur Railway Police Station to the Gadag Railway Police Station on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.

(6) The abolition of the Outpost at Talasari and the opening of an Outpost at Bhayandar in the Thana District.

(7) The transfer of Police jurisdiction over the Dhandhuka-Botad section to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police.

(8) Nine new Outposts were created in the Hyderabad District in Sind.

(9) On the Jodhpur Railway passing through Sind, the Railway authorities undertook responsibility for watch and ward duties.

(10) The area at Drigh Road occupied by the new Arsenal and the Airship Base has been transferred from the Karachi District to the Karachi Headquarters jurisdiction and combined with the Royal Air Force Cantonment for Police purposes.

The work of revising the Police Manual was in progress during the year under report, Mr. W. R. G. Smith held the appointment of the Special Officer for the revision of the Police Manual for a period of 4½ months during the first part of the year.

Miscellaneous.

53. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 6,180 was afforded to 99 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widow's Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 13,017 given to 127 families in the year before.

Donations to the extent of Rs. 368 were sanctioned to two European subordinate officers, to cover expenses in connection with illness, from the fund for "providing passages for the wives and children of European Police Subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness."

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies at the various District Headquarters continued to prosper and to do good work. During

the year 631 officers and men and 1 clerk from the Presidency proper joined the General Provident Fund and 115 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies.

The number of policemen in the Presidency proper who were sued for indebtedness was 335 as against 529 in 1926. In Sind, the corresponding figures were 223 against 221 in 1926.

Needs of the Department.

54. Owing to financial stringency, the urgent needs of the Department received little or no consideration during the year. Many proposals which had been administratively approved and marked for allotment of funds during the year were at the last moment eliminated from the budget with the result that the formidable list of the urgent needs of the Department remained unchanged. These may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The strengthening of the Police Force in the Bombay Suburban District.

(2) The establishment of a detective training class.

(3) The establishment of an agency for training Constables to become efficient Head Constables.

(4) Some improvements in the pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

(5) The restoration of the additional appointments of Inspectors originally proposed in the Sub-Divisional Scheme.

(6) The division into two charges of the Districts of—

(*a*) Ahmedabad, and

(*b*) Poona.

(7) An increase in the strength of the Sind Police.

The necessity and urgency of these questions have been fully explained from time to time in my reports to Government. I need not, therefore, dilate upon them in this report. I would, however, invite special attention to the last item namely, an increase in the strength of the Sind Police. The Deputy Inspector General for Sind has accurately described the present situation in Sind in the following extracts from his Administration Report :—

"The one need of Sind to which all others must be subordinated is that of a very appreciable increase of strength. The Retrenchment of 1921-1922 was abnormal. Not only was the demand for reduction of expenditure satisfied but the strength of Karachi City was increased at the expense of the mofussil. Consequently, in spite of the pronounced criminal propensities of the population and the large area to be covered the police available for the prevention and investigation of crime outside Karachi are ridiculously inadequate.

"* * * The extent to which Police Stations are understaffed and overworked may be gauged from the fact that during the year in 400 cases the first information was recorded by a Constable and in 566 cases a Constable was deputed to investigate under section 157 (1), Criminal Procedure Code. By law, no one below the rank of a Head Constable can be an officer in charge of a Police Station and so record a first information and by the orders of Government no one below the rank of Head Constable can be deputed to investigate. This procedure is, therefore, illegal and steps have been taken to prevent it in future. The inference to be drawn, however, is that the staff of the Police Stations concerned was so incommensurate with the work required of it that, in the absence of

Head Constables on other duties, the law had to be infringed in 400 cases in order that the public might at least get their complaints recorded, and in 566 cases steps contrary to the orders of Government had to be taken to ensure that some enquiry was made on the spot immediately. The strict enforcement of correct procedure which has been enjoined for the future is likely to result in delay in the investigation of crime and denial to the public of the right of prompt enquiry into their complaints.

"* * * No effort to improve the work of the police throughout Sind can have any effect until the deadening influence of the burden imposed by the insufficiency of staff is removed. The Reorganization Scheme referred to by Mr. Ommanney in the report for 1926 is hardly calculated to make much impression on this state of affairs. A much larger measure of reorganization is necessary to render the Sind Police fit to deal properly with the work expected of them and to introduce more modern methods of crime prevention and detection * * *."

Unsatisfactory as the position is in the Presidency proper, I am forced to admit that the needs of Sind are greater. The distances to be covered in that Province are so enormous that numbers cannot be reduced beyond a very definite limit if any serious attempt is to be made to Police the area. Moreover, in each succeeding year the Police are thrown more and more on their own resources through the growing disinclination of the Zamindars to undertake any responsibility for the investigation of crime. In times gone by the Zamindars were only too ready to obtain official favour by helping the Police when a crime was committed on their lands; now-a-days licenses for arms and Darbar Honours are come by in other ways and the Police can no longer count upon that mode of assistance which used to be theirs. The reduction of the Force, in such circumstances, is doubly felt. During my tours in Sind, both at the beginning and at the close of the year, Police officers of all ranks complained bitterly of the difficulties under which they had to work and we must recognize that patriarchal methods of Government can no longer be followed in Sind. The only alternative is an adequate and efficient Police Force and efficiency can only follow adequacy. The Deputy Inspector General is right when he says that nothing can have much effect until there is a sufficient staff.

Salient Features.

55. The outstanding feature of the year was that the total of reported cognizable crime rose by 355 cases in the year, as compared with the figure for the previous year. The figure for the year was the highest during the last quinquennium. Except for Gujerat, where certain districts were visited by heavy floods, conditions in all parts of the Presidency proper were generally favourable and there is no apparent reason why the incidence of crime should have risen, despite the adjustments effected in Hubli to ensure the correct registration of crime which accounted for a drop of some 500 cases.

At the risk of laying myself open to a charge of harping on one string, I would suggest that it is impossible in any country to play ducks and drakes with the Police without inviting a rise in crime. And if reported crime rises in spite of the restriction of patrolling to a minimum and of reductions in the facilities for reporting, it is only reasonable to assume that the rise in actual crime is appreciably greater.

The chief sufferers are those who live in rural areas, for the Police in urban areas have not been reduced ; unfortunately they are not articulate and we shall not hear insistent cries for better Police protection until the screw is put upon urban areas and all non-essential duties are refused. The Police are, primarily, an organization for the prevention and detection of crime; the regulation of traffic, the killing of stray dogs, the service of summonses in non-cognizable cases are "frills." The time will come, unless the ravages on the Departmental till cease, when we shall have to sacrifice non-essential duties, employ our traffic men on prevention and detection of crime and allow the pariah-dog to be fruitful and multiply unchecked. Then, perhaps, the Legislative Council may be moved to seek for a happy mean between an increase in the number of village schools and a decrease in the number of Police. Meanwhile we strive after British standards and, in a land where a sense of public spirit does not exist, attempt to maintain law and order with 1 Policeman to 5·69 square miles and to 776 of the population while in England there is one Policeman to every square mile and to 648 of the population. One Policeman, moreover, costs roughly one-tenth of a British Policeman.

There was an appreciable fall (54 cases) in the total of reported serious crime. The incidence of serious crime depends primarily upon the activities of organized gangs of robbers and dacoits. The concerted measures taken in the past few years have had such a salutary effect that criminals have been slow to combine and commit the more serious forms of crime.

Kaira, a short time ago one of the worst centres for crimes of violence, received special attention and the normal strength of the Police in Borsad and Anand Talukas was supplemented by an additional armed Force of 92 officers and men. Their retention enabled the Police to continue to perform intensive patrolling and night rounds. The success of the measures undertaken is established by the results, for the figure of serious crime of the Kaira District which stood at 103 in 1923, dropped to 39 during the year under report

Another feature of the year was the pronounced rise in non-cognizable crime, *viz.*, from 86,438 cases in 1926 to 92,939 in the year under report. I have commented in paragraph 3 above upon the heavy rise in this form of crime.

The year will long be remembered in certain parts of the Presidency proper and Sind for the disastrous floods which overtook them. The Districts chiefly affected in the Presidency proper were Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach. High floods, accompanied by heavy storms, caused serious loss of human lives, of cattle and of property. Urban and rural areas suffered alike and general distress was acute, for the crops were seriously damaged, thousands of houses collapsed, whole villages were washed away and Telegraphic, Postal and Railway communications entirely suspended for some days. The Police rose to the occasion and rendered signal service in rescuing people from fallen houses and in taking food to those who were

cut off. After the floods had subsided, they were on duty for long hours, carrying relief to marooned villagers, and at a later stage they undertook the unpleasant task of disposing of the carcases of cattle destroyed by the floods which threatened to cause an epidemic. Several individual cases of gallantry were reported, but it will suffice if I quote a letter from the Agent of the Imperial Bank of India at Ahmedabad to his Head Office appreciating the conduct of the Bank Guard at Viramgam. He writes :—

"I would like to draw your attention to the conduct of the Police guard during this period. They remained on duty the whole time, only vacating the Bank itself late on the night of Wednesday, the 27th July, when it was no longer safe for them to remain on the premises owing to the rising water. They then took up a position on an embankment near to the tank and remained there all Wednesday night and Thursday morning in the heavy rain. Water was pouring over the embankment like a stream in flood and the embankment was slowly crumbling away, and they were in grave danger of being washed away but remained at their posts. A large number of 'Badmashes' were in the vicinity that night in the hope of loot."

The year was marked, once again, for the acute communal tension existing between the Muhammadans and the Hindus in many parts of the Presidency. This was responsible for riots, more or less serious, at Sholapur, Surat, Ahmedabad, Mehmedabad (Kaira District), Faizpur (East Khandesh District), and Kharepatan (Ratnagiri District).

The riot at Sholapur was of a serious nature, resulting in the death of five persons. Friction throughout the year remained so acute that it was necessary to draft in extra Police from other districts whenever there was any important religious procession to be taken out. The prospects of restoring peace between the two communities remained so remote that the only alternative was to entertain additional Police at the cost of the persons concerned.

During the year under report I was called upon by Government to effect a saving of Rs. 3,46,000 on the Police Budget. This forced me to cut down various budget grants, to stop recruitment for the Unarmed Branch (except in Ahmedabad and Poona Districts) and to dispense with the services of recruits under training. These measures pressed heavily upon the Department, whose strength had already been retrenched to a minimum, and before the financial year was over I received insistent representations from various Superintendents pressing for the reopening of recruitment. These requests had to be refused and, moreover, the financial situation has necessitated the continuation of the embargo upon recruiting during the current year. The effect of this unfortunate step upon the capacity of the Force to discharge its functions may be gauged when I mention that in one District the vacancies amounted to 18·8 per cent. of its sanctioned unarmed strength before it was possible to allow the modified resumption of recruiting.

With regard to the work done by the Police generally, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, writes :—

"* * * The standard of Police efficiency on the whole, I consider, has been well maintained."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, writes :—

"The general efficiency of the force in the Southern Range was, on the whole, well maintained."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind writes :—

"Considering the inadequacy of the Force in Districts, the success of the year's working is better than might be expected * * *."

The Commissioner, Central Division, on the other hand, writes :—

"The year's work was *prima facie* not as satisfactory as the number of undetected cases is fairly large and the percentage of stolen property recovered is poor."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"It is only in three districts of the Southern Division that any District Superintendent of Police to whose regime these reports refer has continued long enough to leave his mark: Mr. Robinson in Kanara, Mr. O'Gorman in Bijapur and Mr. Holland in Dharwar: and when I say that each of these Officers has improved on what he found and that the last named got to work in doing so remarkably quickly, I am, if anything, understating the case. Mr. Rushton's return towards the end of 1926, to the Southern Range is a guarantee for its continued efficient administration."

The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, writes :—

"The Commissioner endorses the District Magistrate's and the Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range's remarks regarding the good work of the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Haslam, and the officers under him."

The Commissioner in Sind writes :—

"Considering the disadvantages under which the Police in Sind labour, aggravated by the increase in communal feeling between Muhammadans and Hindus, their work, judged by results, is good."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"The year was marked by communal troubles at Ahmedabad, Mehmedabad (in the Kaira District), Surat, and Badlapur (in the Thana District). These troubles combined with the anxiety arising out of the heavy and unprecedented floods put a great strain on the police force during the year of report, but they discharged these responsibilities most creditably. The strain thrown on the Ahmedabad City Police was specially heavy. * * *"

In appraising the work of the Force during the year, the critic should bear in mind that the standard of efficiency achieved was maintained in the face of three serious handicaps, namely (1) reduced numbers, (2) rising reported crime, and (3) preoccupations arising out of communal tension. The Police cannot, in the face of such obstacles, be blamed if they failed to maintain the standard of detection and recovery of stolen property reached in more favourable conditions. It is greatly to their credit that the results were as good as they are and that the Force have borne the extra burden thrown upon them by the heavy reduction in their numbers with unswerving loyalty and cheerfulness.

Concluding Remarks.

56. During the year under report five officers of the Imperial Service and two of the Provincial Service retired and one officer of the Imperial Service went on leave preparatory to premature retirement on proportionate pension. A number of Assistant Superintendents of

Police held charge of Districts, many of whom were very junior in service. One Assistant Superintendent of Police was recruited towards the close of the year under report.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, has mentioned the following officers for good work :—

Among Superintendents of Police

Mr. W. R. G. Smith.
Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed.
Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E.
Captain H. R. Kothawala, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Mr. F. W. O'Gorman.
Mr. R. H. Haslam.
Mr. G. G. Ray.
Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere.

Among Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. C. W. E. Uren.
Mr. A. H. Gearing.
Khan Bahadur S. D. Variawa.
Mr. S. B. Parulkar.
Rao Saheb D. C. Desai.
Mr. J. Baldwin.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, has mentioned the following officers :—

Among Superintendents of Police

Mr. S. F. Ellis.
Mr. C. C. C. Pegge.
Mr. A. S. Holland.
Mr. T. Robinson.
Mr. J. B. Rowland.
" Mr. H. B. Kidd.

Among Deputy Superintendents of Police

Mr. A. F. Clarke.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch has left the following remarks with regard to the officers serving in the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department :—

" The Criminal Intelligence Branch has taken a fresh lease of life under Mr. G. J. Rege who has infused both efficiency and energy into its working. The Branch is now doing extremely well and turning out much good work.

" The Criminal Tribes Branch has dealt with many important questions during the year under the able guidance of Mr. Harischander, whose retirement from the Department in 1928 will leave a gap difficult to fill. Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar, however, shows signs of succeeding in doing this.

" The Political Branch under Mr. H. N. Pimple have performed their duties well.

"The reorganized Presidency Finger Print Bureau under Rao Saheb A. R. Akool is in course of transformation and, under his efficient and capable supervision, is doing good and useful work. Rao Saheb Akool has shown himself to be, as usual, thoroughly reliable and efficient."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"I fully endorse the commendations bestowed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police on the Police force in general and the officers named by him in particular.

"Mr. W. R. G. Smith deserves very special mention. The outbreak of communal trouble and riots in Ahmedabad coincided with His Excellency the Governor's visit and Mr. Smith dealt with the situation with untiring zeal, tact and ability. His Excellency the Viceroy's visit imposed a great strain on him and the satisfactory arrangements made were largely due to his thorough attention to detail. Mr. Zia-ud-din did very well in Kaira during the floods and His Excellency the Governor's visit."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind has reported in this connection as follows :—

"At Karachi Head Quarters Mr. Gerrard has made good use of the adequate force under his command with the result that year by year a steady all round improvement is shown. This improvement was maintained by Mr. Stewart who was in charge of Karachi Head Quarters for the greater part of the year. * * *

"The Sind Criminal Investigation Department did much useful work during the year under the able direction of Mr. N. P. A. Smith. To him and to Deputy Superintendent of Police Rao Saheb Narayandas Wadhumal great credit is due for the success of the enquiries in the outstanding case of the year—the Karachi Coining case.

"To Mr. N. P. A. Smith in his capacity as my Personal Assistant I am indebted for much sound advice."

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"The Commissioner concurs in the Deputy Inspector General's remarks regarding the good services of particular officers and would specially commend Rao Saheb Narayandas for his admirable work in connection with the Karachi Coining case, the successful conclusion of which was largely due to his untiring zeal. He would also take this opportunity to express his appreciation of the valuable notes on criminal tribes prepared by Mr. N. P. A. Smith. The main credit for the successful administration of the Police in Sind is due to the abilities and energies of the Deputy Inspector General Mr. G. S. Wilson, whose transfer to another sphere of duty is a serious loss to this Province."

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey was Principal Police Training School, throughout the year.

He administered his important charge with his usual thoroughness and efficiency. Backed by an able and zealous Staff, he has brought the standard of work performed at the Central Police Training School to a very high level.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy worked as my Personal Assistant throughout the year except for the short period from 6th April to 6th May when he officiated as Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department. He performed his arduous duties with unflagging energy.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith was attached to my office as Special Officer for the revision of the Police Manual for 4½ months. He also officiated as my Personal Assistant during the absence of Mr. Shillidy for a month. It is hoped that a monument to his industry will shortly appear in the shape of the Revised Police Manual.

Mr. Rushton administered the Southern Range with his usual efficiency and I am indebted to him for much sound advice and assistance.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Jenkins and to Mr. Turner who shared the responsibility for administering the Northern Range.

The Criminal Investigation Department was in the able hands of Mr. McCulloch from April 1927 to the close of the year. By his retirement early in the current year Government have lost an officer of sterling merit and ability.

Of Mr. Wilson's work in Sind, the Commissioner in Sind has written in terms of generous acknowledgment. That these encomiums were well merited I was convinced when on tour in Sind, for it was clear that Mr. Wilson had tackled the thorny problems of Police administration in Sind with remarkable energy and ability. The most lively tribute to his work was the sturdy reluctance of the Commissioner in Sind to reconcile himself to his return to the Presidency proper to resume charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

To my office establishment, under the capable guidance of Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin, Office Superintendent, I am indebted for a year of unremitting labour.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. GRIFFITH,

Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX "A"
REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 6.

APPENDIX "A" REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 6.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1927.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1927. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1927	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	Thefts including cattle thefts	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·84	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·50	0·63	0·04	1·25	
2. Broach	1·71	0·04	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·56	0·35	0·08	1·07	
3. Kaira	1·61	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·46	0·48	0·02	1·03	
4. Panch Mahals	1·96	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·05	0·62	0·58	0·05	1·36	
5. Surat	0·82	0·01	0·01	0·001	0·01	0·24	0·25	0·01	0·53	
6. Thana	1·56	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·41	0·55	0·04	1·07	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	6·06	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·16	1·67	2·33	0·05	4·27	
8. Ahmednagar	1·31	0·01	0·002	0·02	0·04	0·42	0·47	0·02	0·98	
9. East Khandesh	1·10	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·29	0·41	0·02	0·79	
10. West Khandesh	1·03	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·24	0·41	0·03	0·76	
11. Nasik	1·54	0·02	0·003	0·03	0·06	0·52	0·51	0·02	1·16	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·60	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·45	0·58	0·03	1·14	
12. Poona	2·53	0·02	0·003	0·01	0·05	0·71	1·14	0·03	1·99	
13. Satara	0·89	0·01	0·01	0·005	0·02	0·24	0·32	0·01	0·64	
14. Sholapur	1·17	0·05	0·004	0·02	0·06	0·28	0·49	0·03	0·96	

15. Belgaum	0·98	0·04	0·009	0·01	0·04	0·31	0·26	0·02	0·69
16. Bijapur	0·92	0·03	0·006	0·006	0·03	0·25	0·30	0·02	0·67
17. Dharwar	1·30	0·02	0·007	0·005	0·05	0·38	0·42	0·02	0·93
18. Kanara	1·01	0·01	0·002	0·002	0·03	0·20	0·47	0·01	0·76
19. Kolaba	0·79	0·01	0·003	0·009	0·001	0·16	0·31	0·001	0·50
20. Ratnagiri	0·45	0·004	0·003	.....	0·004	0·09	0·20	0·001	0·31
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	1·30	0·25	0·006	0·09	0·03	0·31	0·56	0·02	0·98
Total, Presidency proper including Railways.	1·45	0·02	0·007	0·01	0·03	0·38	0·57	0·02	1·06
21. Karachi Head Quarters ...	7·30	0·03	0·01	.....	0·03	0·86	3·25	0·17	4·35
22. Karachi District	2·70	0·02	0·02	0·003	0·04	0·56	1·25	0·21	2·10
23. Hyderabad	2·90	0·05	0·01	.....	0·002	0·71	1·05	0·25	2·06
24. Sukkur	3·90	0·05	0·01	0·006	3·90	1·33	1·14	0·15	2·72
25. Larkana	3·13	0·09	0·05	0·01	0·06	0·82	0·87	0·12	2·02
26. Thar and Parkar	2·22	0·03	0·03	.....	0·02	0·41	1·06	0·11	1·65
27. Upper Sind Frontier ...	3·74	0·25	0·07	0·004	0·05	0·58	1·29	0·22	2·46
28. Nawabshah.	2·41	0·05	0·03	.....	0·01	0·57	1·00	0·20	1·85
Total, Sind including Sind Railways.	3·39	0·06	0·02	0·003	0·03	0·77	1·36	0·18	2·45
Total for Presidency including Railways and Sind.	1·80	0·03	0·01	0·009	0·03	0·45	0·71	0·05	1·31

APPENDIX "B" REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 22.

Details Regarding cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

1		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year 2	Number ordered to furnish security 3	Number who furnished security 4	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 5	Number who went to jail in default of security 6	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year 7	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) 8
Northern Range ...	1926	1,068	663	420	.....	243	209	77·54
	1927	941	445	314	.....	131	210	60·87
Southern Range ...	1926	835	404	302	.....	102	153	59·24
	1927	631	289	209	2	78	127	57·34
Sind	1926	1,660	911	237	.....	674	327	68·34
	1927	1,602	692	183	.....	509	480	61·67
Total ...	1926	3,563	1,978	959	.....	1,019	689	68·82
	1927	3,174	1,426	706	2	718	817	60·50

APPENDIX C

Statistical figures showing the working of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, during the year 1927, as compared with those of 1926

Serial No.	Particulars	1926	1927
1	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of	47,242	51,541
2	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts prepared for record at Jails.	2,419	715
3	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts received for record from the City Police.	1,657	2,723
4	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts received for record from the Mofussil.	223	229
5	Total number of slips received for record in the year	4,299	3,667
6	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated according to Finger Print Rules.	*Nil.*	977
7	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the record as not required according to Finger Print Rules.	*Nil.*	1,321
8	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as duplicates, triplicates and quadruplicates, etc.	*Nil.*	6,510
9	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated on account of deaths.	*Nil.*	29
10	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the original record and treated as Re-convicted Slips.	*Nil.*	3,456
11	Total number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the record.	*Nil.*	12,287
12	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the end of the year.	51,541	42,921
13	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from the City Police.	12,571	13,381
14	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from the Mofussil and other Provinces.	662	1,050
15	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 13.	3,867	3,661
16	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 14.	237	164
17	Number of Finger Impression Slips referred to the Poona Bureau and other Bureaux for search during the year.	7,831	16,830

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Particulars	1926	1927
18	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 17.	540	2,911
19	Number of Re-convicted Slips prepared for local record.	1,800	2,495
20	Number of Finger Impression Slips and Re-convicted Slips sent to other Bureaux for record during the year.	3,468	5,507
21	Number of cases in which exhibits were received for examination and written expert opinion.	102	110
22	Amount of expert fees received during the year ...	Rs. 525	Rs. 755
23	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to Courts to give expert evidence.	96	94
24	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to visit scenes of crime to examine foot-marks, etc.	40	33
25	Number of days spent by experts for the above purpose (experts attended office after visiting scenes of crime).	40	33
26	Number of men trained as Operators in the year ...	Not available.	40

No. P.-253-A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 21st April 1928.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1927. Copies have been sent to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Charges.

2. Mr. D. G. Ommanney held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector General from 1st January to 11th April 1927 and Mr. G. S. Wilson from 12th April to the end of the year. In the following charges the same officers held charge throughout the year:—Sukkur, Larkana, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

Reported Crime.

3. The number of reported cognizable offences during the year was 11,529 as against 11,523 in 1926, representing a net increase of 6 only. Noticeable increases, however, occurred in the following charges:—

Karachi Headquarters, Thar Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier districts. In the Karachi Headquarters charge the figures rose from 1,508 to 1,584. They are still appreciably below the figures of 1924 when they stood at 2085. In the Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts the figures rose from 789 to 879 and from 692 to 899 respectively. In both cases the increases are ascribed to better registration. It has in previous Reports been stated that much of the crime in Sind goes unreported owing to the great distance between Police Stations and Outposts and the paucity of the Police Force, and this is particularly the case in the Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts. Appreciable decreases are noticed in the Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkana districts in which the figures dropped from 1,061, 1,742 and 1,940 to 877, 1665, and 1873 respectively. Most noticeable is the decrease of 184 in the Karachi district, for which however no definite explanation can be offered; but the use of Chapter VIII and the rounding up of 15 Khosas are suggested as having contributed towards the decrease in crime. The Statement showing incidence of reported crime (paragraph 10 of the Deputy

Inspector General's report) shows that in the Karachi district there has been a decrease in crime under most heads including robberies and house-breaking under which crime is usually reported. It may therefore be taken that crime has actually decreased in that district.

Excluded cases.

4. The number of excluded cases increased from 2,942 to 3,578. The percentage of cases excluded to cases reported was 24·98 which is higher than that of any of the previous 4 years. Six hundred and six were declared to be maliciously false as against 571 in the previous year. Prosecutions were undertaken in 145 cases and the percentage of convictions obtained was 64·00 as against 45·74.

The number of cases in which section 250 was applied increased from 73 in 1926 to 105 in 1927. The percentage of maliciously false cases so treated rose from 12·8 to 17·3, which is a slight improvement. The total compensation awarded increased from Rs. 4,247 to Rs. 5,323.

Ratio of crime to population and police.

5. The Deputy Inspector General in paragraph 10 of his report points out that, judging the criminality of the several Provinces in India by the incidence of reported crime per 1,000 of population, Sind stood second on the list in 1925. The figures of 1925 are the latest available for other Provinces. He goes on to show that as compared with the Presidency a policeman in Sind is required to investigate a larger number of offences over a wider area with a more scattered population. These facts further demonstrate the inadequacy of the present investigating force, which was remarked upon by the Commissioner in last year's review.

True crime.

6. A general review of the figures of true crime reported under the more important heads goes to show that there has been an appreciable decrease, murders excluded, in crime. There is unfortunately an increase under the heads murders, attempts at murder and culpable homicides, the figures having risen from 274 in the previous year to 281. But over these offences the police have little control and the increase has occurred principally in the Upper Sind Frontier district, where the killing of wives for alleged unchastity continues to be the custom among the Baluchis. In most cases that have come before the Commissioner on appeal it has been observed that the District Magistrate has inflicted the maximum penalty prescribed by the Sind Frontier Regulations for murder.

Decreases have occurred under the heads dacoities, robberies and house-breaking and it is satisfactory to note that the figures of true crime under these heads are below the figures of the previous 6 years. The Deputy Inspector General remarks: "It is noteworthy that not a single true case of dacoity or robbery took place in the Hyderabad district." The Commissioner however observes that there were 3 robberies as against 5 in the previous year. The increases of 150 and 55 under cattle theft and receiving stolen property, respectively, observed in the light of the above decreases rather indicate better registration and investigation than an actual increase in crime.

Undetected cases.

7. The number of real cases under the Indian Penal Code for disposal decreased from 8,384 to 7,889; but the percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases for disposal increased from 32·20 to 37·44 and this improvement is also reflected in the increase in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried, the figures having increased from 68·28 per cent to 77·49 per cent. The percentage of undetected cases increased slightly from 47·26 to 47·74. The increases occurred in the Sukkur, Larkana, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts. The highest percentage is recorded at Sukkur, where it stood at 63·12 per cent., which is attributed to inadequacy of the police, abolition of outposts in Rohri taluka and the delay in reporting offences in the Abkalani season, when communications are extremely difficult.

The number of reported offences in which property was stolen increased from 579 to 599. It is satisfactory to note that the percentages of property recovered to property stolen and the cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen have risen from 32·00 and 48·29 to 34·99 and 53·02 respectively. The value of property stolen dropped from Rs. 6,93,623 to Rs. 6,00,924.

Results in the Courts and pending cases.

8. It has been remarked in paragraph 7 above that the percentage of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to cases tried increased. An increase is also noticed in the percentage of convictions obtained in the total number of cases tried, *including Class VI cases* the percentage having increased from 69·75 to 78·53. There was also a slight improvement in the number of convictions obtained in the case of persons arrested by the police. The percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of increased from 43·54 to 43·79. These results may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. In the Sessions Courts the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried rose from 69·28 to 70·69 and as high as 90·32 per cent. in the

Thar Parkar district. The worst record was again registered in the Karachi district, where the percentage was as low as 40, which, as previously remarked, is attributable to the Jury System. There is the promise however that this defect will be remedied. Government have agreed that it is desirable that the Karachi district, with the exception of the Karachi taluka and the Keti mahal, should be under the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, and have, to that end, called for suggestions for and objections to that proposal.

The number of pending cases with the magistrates decreased from 1,961 to 1,860 and with the Police from 627 to 463. These figures are still far too high and section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, and the dilatory methods of the Bench Courts are again rightly offered as reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Owing to adverse reports the number of Bench Courts are being steadily reduced and a point is being reached where any further reduction will be difficult to effect. The appointment of additional stipendiary magistrates is becoming more and more necessary. As remarked in the Commissioner's review of the Report of the Cattle Theft Committee, there is need for a Resident Magistrate in each sub-division except perhaps in the Thar Parkar district. It will be a long time however before financial considerations allow of this. But if the Commissioner's recommendations contained in paragraph 3 of his memorandum No. 1594-H., dated 6th September 1926, were sanctioned by Government, the position would be appreciably improved.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 2,113 to 2,049. Taking into account completed cases only, the percentage of persons required to give security dropped from 65·7 to 52·6. Of the number of persons proceeded against 1,602 were arrested by the Police and 447 proceeded against by Magistrates *suo motu*. In Police cases the number of persons ordered to give security dropped from 67 per cent to 61·7 per cent and in Magistrates' cases the percentage of persons ordered to give security decreased from 31·3 to 21·0. These results must be regarded as most unsatisfactory and the District Magistrates are being asked to enquire into the reason for the particularly bad results obtained in cases taken up by Magistrates.

The Commissioner in last year's review remarked upon the practical cessation of the use of section 110 in the Thar Parkar district. It is observed that whereas 5 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII in 1926, 102 were prosecuted in 1927. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that no conclusions

can be drawn as to the efficacy of Chapter VIII. The Commissioner considers that a discriminate use of these sections in large towns with a still more limited application in the mofussil is advantageous; but he is altogether against the belief that Chapter VIII provides an effective means of controlling crime and should therefore be universally adopted.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. Details of investigation by Gazetted officers of serious crime are contained in paragraph 13 of the report. The percentage of cases investigated dropped from 62·57 to 56·00. The Deputy Inspector General remarks that the reasons offered for not visiting scenes of offences were usually found sufficient. The Commissioner has perused the reports of the District Superintendents of Police and agrees with the opinion expressed by the Deputy Inspector General. He finds that the reasons for not visiting scenes of offences in the majority of cases are either that the accused was arrested soon after the submission of the report or that the officer was absent on short leave. On the other hand the importance of personal investigation by superior officers cannot be overstated and to find that in the Upper Sind Frontier district only 28 out of 83 cases were so investigated is disappointing, as the explanation offered in this case for failure to visit in quite a number of cases is not satisfactory.

It is gratifying to note that only 2 out of 102 Police Stations were not inspected. Out of 138 out-posts 118 were inspected. All police stations and outposts in all districts except Karachi and Thar Parkar were visited.

Internal administration.

11. It is satisfactory to note that though the number of punishments inflicted decreased from 415 to 407 only the number of rewards granted for good work increased from 2,677 to 3,163. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon Shaikh Abdul Karim Abdul Aziz, Sub-Inspector of Police, Karachi Headquarters, and the King's Police Medal was awarded to Mounted Police Constable Khamiso of the Thar Parkar district.

The health of the Police was good and the percentage of educated Police officers and men continues to increase. It rose from 45·42 per cent. in 1926 to 47·37 in 1927. The number of vacancies decreased from 57 to 54 and resignations from 122 to 121. No difficulty is being experienced in getting suitable recruits. Three hundred and fifty eight were recruited as against 351 in the previous year.

Buildings.

12. While plans and estimates have been approved and sanctioned for works which are estimated to cost Rs. 8,42,000 and Rs. 1,68,000 under major works and minor works respectively, it was only possible for Government to provide Rs. 34,000 for major works. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was provided by the Commissioner for minor works. The Deputy Inspector General points out that the existing buildings attached to long-established police stations are rapidly becoming uninhabitable and that they are not worth repairing. He also comments on the very bad housing accommodation at Sukkur. Financial considerations have prevented adequate funds being made available for Police Works; but the Commissioner would urge the climate of Sind and the fact that delay generally means increased expenditure as reasons for more liberal allotments in future.

Criminal Investigation Department.

13. A full and graphic account of the work accomplished by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department is given in paragraph 47 of the Deputy Inspector General's report The Commissioner is pleased to note the increased assistance rendered to the executive arm of the force. The help rendered in the Karachi Coining Case and the conviction of 15 accused in kidnapping cases stand out prominently among their other activities. The Karachi Coining Case has since been completed and all the accused have been convicted. Complaints of kidnapping have been many and the matter has been given much prominence in the local press. The assistance given by the Criminal Investigation Department in detecting these offences is all the more welcome. The Commissioner notes with pleasure the activities of the Modus Operandi Branch and will watch results with interest.

Strength.

14. The District Reorganization proposals are now finally before Government, the Deputy Inspector General and the Commissioner having offered their remarks on the criticisms of the Retrenchment Officer If any further proof is required to show that the Police force in Sind is undermanned it is to be found in this report. In fact the point is borne out in reports submitted since 1922. It has been shown that, judging the criminality of the Provinces in India by the figure of reported crime, Sind stands second on the list, though it is generally admitted that much crime goes unreported in Sind. It has also been shown that as compared with the Presidency the incidence of crime to policeman is higher in Sind and the area to be traversed greater. The Commissioner trusts that in spite of financial considerations it will soon be possible for Government to sanction some, if not all, of the schemes now before them.

General. 15. Considering the disadvantages under which the Police in Sind labour, aggravated by the increase in communal feeling between Muhammadans and Hindus, their work, judged by results, is good. This is particularly true in the year under review, as the previous paragraphs show that the investigation of crime and the results obtained in Courts have improved. It is gratifying to note this improvement in the face of events which occurred during the year, and which must necessarily have enhanced the burden of work imposed upon the Police. The Commissioner will make but brief reference to some of them. The Larkana Riot case called for very tactful handling and was a severe strain on the Police. After a long trial all the accused have been acquitted by the Sessions Court, Larkana. This riot was followed by a disturbance at Bagarji Station in the Sukkur district. Visits of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan added appreciably to the duties of the Police.

Personnel. 16. The Commissioner concurs in the Deputy Inspector General's remarks regarding the good services of particular officers and would specially commend Rao Saheb Naraindas for his admirable work in connection with the Karachi Coining Case, the successful conclusion of which was largely due to his untiring zeal. He would also take this opportunity to express his appreciation of the valuable notes on Criminal Tribes prepared by Mr. N. P. A. Smith. The main credit for the successful administration of the police in Sind is due to the abilities and energies of the Deputy Inspector General Mr. G. S. Wilson, whose transfer to another sphere of duty is a serious loss to this Province.

G. A. THOMAS,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

No. P-253-A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 12th May 1928.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Deputy Inspector General's report on the administration of the Criminal Tribes in Sind for the calendar year 1927.

In the year under review no section of the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to any tribe not already controlled by one or other provisions of that Act. The total number of persons registered dropped from 3,319 (the Deputy Inspector General now reports the figure to be 3,318) to 2,655. It is satisfactory to note that it was possible to strike off 119 for improvement of character, and, as correctly pointed out by the Deputy Inspector General it was wrong to have included 221 children as registered criminals. But the Commissioner would point out that the age limit is 15 and not 16 years. Both figures have been quoted by the Deputy Inspector General of Police and possibly the latter is a clerical error. Deaths, aggregating 237, are largely accountable for the decrease in the number of registered criminals at the end of the year, and the death of 175 Hurs is indeed a high figure, representing as it does 11 per cent. of the total number of Hurs registered. The matter is being enquired into. The number of convictions under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code or Criminal Tribes Act was 61, the same as last year.

The position as regards action taken in respect of Criminal Tribes generally is much the same as it was at the time of the submission of the report last year, except that the problems connected therewith have been further examined by Mr. N. P. A. Smith who was appointed Special Investigating Officer. That Officer's report with the Commissioner's remarks thereon has been submitted to Government under his No. 912-A., dated 5th April 1928. Early orders on the proposals now before Government are requested as the Commissioner believes that a proper control over

Criminal Tribes in Sind will appreciably reduce crime, more especially cattle theft *vide* paragraph 10 of the Report of the Cattle Theft Committee and paragraph 14 (7) of the Commissioner's remarks, memorandum No. 7900-A, dated 31st March 1927.

G. A. THOMAS,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

No. 13 of 1928.

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esquire, C.S.I., O.B.E.,
Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Post Box No. 2, Poona, 7th July 1928.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part II, for the year 1927, together with the usual accompaniments and the remarks of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer thereon.

* * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * *

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector General of Police.

M&K 50—1Cr

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REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY CITY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1927.

Statistics.

During the year under report the total number of notified criminal tribes was 23 excluding mixed gangs. No new tribe has been declared under the Act during the year. At the end of the last year there were 144 mixed gangs declared under the Act. Four new mixed gangs have been added during the year.

The total number of registered members belonging to all the tribes and mixed gangs at the beginning of the year was 21,667. Subsequent to the submission of last year's report it was found that the figures given were in certain cases incorrect resulting in an excess of 104. The final total for 1927 was 21,771.

During the year 1,815 members of different tribes and gangs were registered; 2 Donga Dasaris from Madras Presidency were received in Dharwar under Section 10 (3). Similarly 11 Lamanis have been received under Section 13 in Dharwar District from Madras Presidency.

During the year 339 members died, 781 were exempted from the operation of the Act for improvement of character and 244 were expunged from the register for other reasons. Fourty-four persons were sent under orders of Government to the places mentioned below :—

Settlement under Section 16, Criminal Tribes Act	..	36
Indian States under Section 28, Criminal Tribes Act	..	7
Other Provinces under Section 13, Criminal Tribes Act		1
		44

The total number on the registers at the close of the year was 22,095. Of these 3,845 are subject to the provisions of section 10, 12,801 are restricted under Section 11 and 5,449 are released on probation. Six hundred and ninety-two persons were absconding at the close of the year. Four hundred and seventy-two were in jail for offences under Indian Penal Code, 118 under Criminal Tribes Act and 72 for other offences. The above figures relate to registered members outside Settlements. The number of registered members inside Settlements whose registers are in the keeping of the District Superintendent of Police of the District in which the settlements are situated is as under :—

District	Number of registered members inside Settlements
Thana	169
Ahmednagar	26
Poona	152
Satara	6

District	Number of registered members inside Settlements
Sholapur	1,503
Belgaum	600
Bijapur	379
Dharwar	875
Kanara	64
	3,774

Out of these, the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer intimates that 379 settlers were released from Settlements on probation of good conduct. Eighty-three registered settlers were absconding at the end of the year.

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

2. Four mixed gangs were declared and registered as a criminal tribe in the course of the year and sections 10 and 11 were applied to them.

Additions to and removal from the register.

3. The total number of members struck off the register during the year was 1,364 as against 2,033 of the last year. The following 2 tables show the details of the members struck off the register by District and by tribe :—

According to District.

District	Number struck off the register			
	Owing to death	For improvement of character	For other reasons	Total
Kaira	165	..	189	354
Surat	1	..	..	1
Bombay Suburban District ..	..	2	..	2
Thana	3	..	..	3
Ahmednagar	24	79	16	119
East Khandesh	9	85	..	94
West Khandesh	10	137	2	149
Nasik	33	341	17	391
Poona	3	5	..	8
Satara	15	1	17	33
Sholapur	12	5	1	18
Belgaum	23	54	..	77
Bijapur	15	11	..	26
Dharwar	22	61	2	85
Kanara	3	..	..	3
Kolaba	1	..	..	1
Total ..	339	781	244	1,364

According to Tribe.

Tribe	Number struck off the register			
	Owing to death	For improvement of character	For other reasons	Total
Berad	26	67	..	93
Bhampta (Takari)	14	17	2	33
Bhampta (Rajput)	1	..	1	2
Bhil	34	312	18	364
Dharala	9	..	189	198
Futgudi	3	..	..	3
Haranshikari	10	14	2	26
Kaikadi	8	1	..	9
Katbu	..	1	..	1
Kathodi	1	..	..	1
Koli	9	79	6	94
Lamani	23	79	..	102
Mang	2	4	..	6
Mang Garudi	12	130	23	165
Ramoshi	11	3	1	15
Sansia	1	..	..	1
Tadvi	2	17	..	19
Thakur	4	12	..	16
Waddar	5	20	1	26
Waghri	157	2	..	159
Mixed Gang	7	23	1	31
Total ..	339	781	244	1,364

The cases of all registered members were carefully considered by the District Superintendents of Police and the members who were found to be incapable of committing offences owing to their old age or other infirmities or whose character proved to be satisfactory were recommended to be struck off the register.

Inspection of these registers also led to the discovery that 5,424 of the registers were defective as they did not bear the signature of the District Magistrate and the original order under section 5 or 7 was not forthcoming. In the absence of either, the registers would be unacceptable in a court as proof of the members being legally registered. This defect was brought to the notice of the Government who ordered fresh proceedings to be held and fresh registers to be prepared. This work is in progress.

The number of members registered during the year was 1,815 as against 2,224 during the last year. The reason for registration was either because those registered had been convicted during the year for non-bailable offences or had been ordered to furnish security for good behaviour. Those who were in jail were transferred before release to their respective districts and were registered on the expiry of their

sentences. Members added and struck off the register during the past 3 years are given in the following table :—

Year	Number added during the year	Number struck off the register		
		For improvement of character	For other reasons	Owing to death
1924	2,878	1,377	676	394
1925	2,903	734	945	.. 365
1926	2,224	1,204	387	441
1927	1,815	781	244	339

The details according to different tribes are shown in columns 2 to 20 of Statement I-A. Statement I-B contains the distribution of the registered population according to districts.

No members who had been struck off the register in previous years were reported to have been involved in any crime which necessitated their being again brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act except one case reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Satara, of a Ramoshi settler who, having reverted to crime, was sent back to Nira Project Settlement.

Roll Call.

4. Attendance at roll-call between 9 and 10 p.m. is compulsory for all registered members not exempted. Complaints of the ineffectiveness of this system in controlling crime in existing conditions are received again this year from nearly every district. It is hoped that when introduced, the revised rules which provide for domiciliary visits in addition to roll call will enable better control to be maintained.

Total Convictions of Tribesmen under the I.P.C.

5. Convictions of members of criminal tribes both registered and unregistered for offences against coinage and property and for other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code are shown below with figures of the last three years :—

Year	Offences against		Other cognizable offences under the I.P.C.	Total
	Coinage	Property		
1924	3	857	321	1,181
1925	1	826	376	1,203
1926	1	911	413	1,325
1927	3	1,052	184	1,239

One hundred and one members from different settlements were convicted for offences committed outside settlements during the year.

The following statement shows these convictions according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe	Offences against coinage		Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dharala ..	..	..	83	118	54	58	137	176
Mang Garudi ..	..	..	91	16	1	1	92	17
Bhil ..	..	..	30	75	3	..	33	75
Tadvi ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Berad ..	..	..	11	47	1	22	12	69
Haranshikari ..	..	..	45	19	15	3	60	22
Koli ..	..	..	9	73	..	..	9	73
Bhampta (Takari)	..	..	64	10	..	..	64	10
Lamani ..	..	..	27	32	..	..	27	32
Waghri ..	..	3	29	9	6	..	35	12
Mang ..	..	..	..	42	1	2	1	44
Kaikadi ..	..	..	14	23	..	2	14	25
Ramoshi ..	..	..	13	26	..	..	13	26
Waddar ..	..	..	15	14	3	7	18	21
Katkari ..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	29
Bhampta (Rajput)	..	..	10	3	1	..	11	3
Sansia ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..
Chhara ..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Futgudi ..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1
Katbu ..	..	..	3	5	..	..	3	5
Thakur ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
Chapparband ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
Irani ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Baurlah ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Kammi ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kapmari* ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mullah* ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

* Registered members of criminal tribes belonging to other provinces.

The following statement shows the percentage of total convictions of registered members to the average registered population of the last three years according to tribes : —

Name of the tribe	Average No. of registered members of the last three years.	For offences under I.P.C.	Bound over under Sec. 118 of the C.P.C. and Sec. 24 of C.T. Act.	For cognizable offences under other Acts.	For offences under the C.T. Act.	Total.	Percentage of conviction to registered population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bauriah	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berad	576	11	5	1	54	71	12·32
Bhampta (Takari) ..	451	64	8	..	47	119	26·38
Bhampta (Rajput) ..	168	10	7	1	41	59	35·11
Bhil	3,171	30	19	3	166	218	6·87
Chapparband ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Dharala	451	83	8	54	86	231	51·21
Futgudi	264	7	..	..	7	14	5·29
Haranshikari	544	45	19	15	65	144	26·47
Kaikadi	117	14	1	..	23	38	32·47
Kammi	21	1	..	..	3	4	19·04
Katbu	115	3	..	..	4	7	6·08
Katkari	20	..	..	..	1	1	5·00
Koli	696	9	1	..	72	82	11·78
Lamani	2,249	27	..	..	77	104	4·62
Mang	200	..	..	1	12	13	6·5
Mang Garudi	1,836	91	20	1	130	242	13·18
Ramoshi	623	13	1	..	21	35	5·61
Sansia	44	12	..	..	1	13	29·54
Tadvi	176	7	..	..	6	13	7·32
Thakur	110	..	..	..	12	12	10·90
Waddar	236	15	..	3	20	38	16·10
Waghri	9,198	29	13	6	121	169	1·88
Kapmari	..	1	1	..	1	3	..
Mullahs	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other laws as compared with the preceding three years are shown below :—

Year.	No. of registered members at the close of the year.	For non-bailable offences under I.P.C.	Bound over under Sec. 118 of the C.P.C.	For cognizable offences under other Acts.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	Total.	Percentage of conviction to registered population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1924	21,331	302	61	27	1,199	1,589	7·44
1925	22,204	305	75	17	1,322	1,719	7·74
1926	21,771	402	63	11	1,264	1,740	8·00
1927	22,095	490	78	89	1,068	1,725	7·80

Absconders.

6. Six hundred and ninety-two registered members were out of sight at the end of the year. This shows an increase of 44 over the previous year's figure. The difficulty of tracing absconding tribesmen is very great owing to the inefficiency of the village police coupled with the attenuated police force and the absence of any village patrol by the District Police.

During the year under report wandering gangs were declared by Government to be a criminal tribe under their Notification No. 9356, dated 31st March 1927. Their rounding up and registration had to be postponed for want of rules to control them when registered. Rules for this purpose are under the consideration of Government.

Punishments.

7. (1) *Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.*—During the year under report 1,394 members of criminal tribes were convicted for cognizable offences and under the provisions of Chapter VIII Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 657 convictions were against registered members and 737 against unregistered members. A very large majority of the offences under the Indian Penal Code were against property.

(2) *Criminal Tribes Act.*—(*a*) *Section 21.*—Twenty-five members were dealt with under this section during the year for avoiding registration. Ten of these were Bhamptas.

(*b*) *Section 22.*—Under this section, 1,013 members were convicted. Much confusion has arisen in the application of this section owing to the inability of the Police and the Magistrates in the past to distinguish between the provisions of clauses (1) and (2) thereof, as a different scale of progressive punishment is laid down in each of these clauses—previous convictions affect punishments for subsequent offences under this section. The issue of a circular pointing out the difference between these two clauses has resulted in an improvement but the effect of framing wrong convictions will be observable for some time to come. Sentences of fine or a few days' imprisonment continue to be very commonly inflicted. The undesirability of fining members of criminal tribes has been pointed out on several occasions, and has recently formed the subject of a special report to Government. These light punishments are inflicted now only in offences of a less serious nature such as those under this second clause of the section and also in offences under the first clause which are of a much more serious nature. It is not unreasonable to presume that a registered tribesman who disappears from his area of restriction without a pass and is found some months later beyond that area is concealing his presence there with no good purpose and that he has probably in the interval been maintaining himself by crime. An example of this came to notice in which a registered member disappeared and three months later was arrested for house-breaking beyond the area of registration. After serving his sentence for this he was prosecuted in his district of registration under section 22 (1) and was fined Rs. 10. It appears that in many instances magistrates do not appreciate the danger to the public which arises from a registered tribesman passing out of sight nor the

seriousness with which the Legislature regarded an offence under Section 22 (1) in framing its provisions.

(c) *Section 24.*—Under this section, 30 registered members were convicted during the year. This section provides for the punishment of registered members found under such circumstances as would lead to a presumption that they are about to commit or were waiting for an opportunity to commit a theft or robbery. The use of this section in preference to section 109 Criminal Procedure Code in dealing with registered criminal tribesmen is to be encouraged. Experience shows, however, that Magistrates are inclined to deal with more severely under the security section than under section 24 of the Act, although the evidence required by the latter is of a more definite character. Hence section 109 Criminal Procedure Code is more favoured by Police Station Officers.

Use of section 23 of the Act.

8. The number of convicted persons liable for enhanced punishment under the provisions of section 23 of the Act and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light are shown in Columns 16 and 17 of Statement II-A and II-B.

Out of the 28 convicted persons who were liable for enhanced punishment 13 were committed to the Court of Sessions to receive the punishment provided by Section 23, but only 7 were awarded the full term of punishment and in the remaining 6 cases the Court passed lighter sentences without giving special reasons for doing so.

In one case in the Belgaum District a Kaikadi settler had 5 previous convictions 2 of which were for offences mentioned in Schedule I of the Criminal Tribes Act. While in the settlement he committed an offence under Section 457-380 in which he was fined Rs. 50 by the Settlement Magistrate though he had a previous conviction for a similar offence. After this the same individual absconded from the Settlement and committed a dacoity along with others at Chikodi for which he was given two years. This was a fit case for the application of Section 23 but the trying Magistrate did not consider it necessary in view of the very light sentences awarded to the accused in the two previous convictions.

The working of this section has formed the subject of a report to Government.

Village Headmen.

9. During the year under report 16 Village Headmen were reported for dereliction of duties imposed on them by Section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act; 11 of these were warned, two were fined and two were punished with suspension for a short period and one died before he was finally dealt with.

Almost all Superintendents of Police complain of the inefficiency of Village Headmen.

The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, reports that the Village Headman on whom this responsible duty is imposed does not realize the seriousness of his duties and takes very little interest in his work. The District Superintendent of Police, Satara, remarks: "promptness and precision on the part of the Police Patils are necessary

if the Act is to achieve its object, but this is not possible until literate Police Patils become the order of the day." The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, says that the ignorance and illiteracy of the Police Patils is a great hindrance to the successful working of the Act. On this the District Magistrate, Poona, remarks that "the Police Patils are watandars and we have to make the best of it. An illiterate Patil with influence and authority in a village is generally speaking more valuable than an insignificant man with a smattering of the three R's."

Literacy among Village Headmen does not appear to be so essential for the better working of the Act as the awakening among them of a greater sense of responsibility and a better acquaintance with their obligations. The Village Headman who is both literate and alive to his responsibilities represents an ideal, difficult of realization.

Notes on Individual Tribes.

Waghris.

10. The Waghris of Kaira District and those found residing or wandering in the Bombay Suburban District have been declared under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The number on the register at the close of the year was 9,435 in Kaira, 1 in Ahmedabad and 1 in Bombay Suburban District as against 9,153 in Kaira, none in Ahmedabad and 2 in Bombay Suburban District, respectively, in the previous year. The increase of 444 Waghris in Kaira District is due to the following reasons. Every Waghri found in Kaira above 12 whether criminal or non-criminal, whether male or female is being registered and is added to 5 different groups as mentioned below :—

Class	1926	1927
I	5,768	5,342
II	1,242	1,282
III	1,956	2,255
IV	157	427
V	30	129
	9,153	9,435

The District Superintendent of Police remarks "the noteworthy feature about these figures is that there has been a decrease of 386 persons in the best class, whereas a considerable increase is noticeable in the middle and the 2 worst classes, but this is due to the group classification which requires that a particular percentage of conviction should bring the whole group in the next higher class. Therefore fluctuations are bound to occur despite the fact that there may be less convictions under the Indian Penal Code during the year which happens to be the case this year."

During the year 444 persons have been registered ; 3 have been transferred from Bombay City, 1 to Ahmedabad, 1 to Surat and 1 to Bombay

Suburban District. One hundred and fifty seven died and 2 were expunged from the register for improvement of character and 6 were transferred to other districts. Thus the total increase in Kaira alone comes to 282 over the figures of the previous year. This is due to the usual indiscriminate registration effected under the present rules.

During the year 34 registered Waghris of the Kaira district were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code.

District	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences	Total
Broach ..	1	....	1
B. B. & C. I. Rly. ..	1	....	1
Kaira ..	26	6	32
Surat ..	1	....	1
Total ..	29	6	35

The number of registered Waghris convicted for various offences as compared with the figures of preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	C. T. Act, Sec. 24	C. T. Act, Sec. 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1924	18	7	....	158	3	186
1925	30	5	....	189	....	224
1926	38	3	....	118	....	159
1927	29	4	9	121	6	169

Forty-three registered Waghris of Kaira were absconding and 40 were in jail at the close of the year.

Dharalas.

Dharalas are notified and registered in Kaira District only.

The number of Dharalas on the register at the end of the year 1926 was 408. Four hundred and eighty-four persons were added during the year under report. Out of these 9 died, 189 were struck off the register on completion of the period of their restriction and 5 were transferred to Settlement. The number which remained on the register at the end of the year was 689. This includes 151 Dharalas convicted for illicit distillation of liquor. Out of these 689 registered Dharalas, 179 were in jail at the end of the year.

Three hundred and thirteen Dharalas were convicted in cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code, out of whom 137 were registered and 176 unregistered.

The number of registered Dharalas convicted during the year as compared with the figures for the preceding three years is as under. :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	Other cognizable offences	Bound over under Secs. 109 and 110	Sec. 24, C. T. Act	Sec. 22, C. T. Act	Total
1924	20	..	7	....	78	105
1925	23	..	15	....	56	94
1926	3	..	....	....	26	29
1927	83	54	8	....	86	231

Fifty-four registered Dharalas were convicted under other cognizable offences this year. Convictions obtained for these offences in previous years were not shown separately.

In his report the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, furnishes the following figures comparing the criminality of the two tribes in his district :—

Offence.	No. of Dharalas convicted.	No. of Waghris convicted.
Murder	4	....
Culpable homicide	2	....
Dacoity	10	2
Robbery	2	....
Burglary	40	6
Simple thefts	145	15
Miscellaneous offences ..	108	9
Total ..	311	32
In other districts ..	2	15
Total ..	313	47

The offences committed outside Kaira District were all against property except 3 which were cases of uttering false coin by Waghris.

The Dharala population of Kaira is considerably greater than the Waghris ; and therefore a larger number of offences must be expected among this tribe but according to the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate the great disparity between the figures of crime for these two tribes does not represent their true relative criminality. The Waghris is more criminal than the figures show. Unlike the Dharala he is not averse to leaving the district and is more cunning in his methods. The class system in force for Waghris in Kaira affords him facilities for this and much crime is committed outside the district of which there is no knowledge while the crime committed by Waghris within the district is of a type which is not easily detected. The Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Range concur with the opinion

of the District Officers, that considerably stricter supervision over the Waghris is necessary than is possible at present under the existing rules and they look for an improvement in the control of the Waghris with the introduction of new rules.

Mang Garudis.

This wandering tribe is found throughout the Presidency except in Gujarat. During the year under report 123 persons were registered in different districts and at the close of the year 1,775 were on the register as detailed below:—

Ahmednagar	260
East Khandesh	250
West Khandesh	360
Nasik	664
Poona	179
Satara	26
Belgaum	35
Bijapur	1
	1,775

The number of registered persons of this tribe in Settlements is 670. At the end of the year 131 registered Mang Garudis were out of sight and 57 were in jail. The members of this tribe have no fixed place of residence and consequently they are restricted in their movements to the District in which they are registered.

One hundred and thirty-five members belonging to this tribe convicted during the year in different districts is given below:—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Offences under C. P. C		Total	
	Registered.	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgaum	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bijapur	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
West Khandesh ..	9	1	..	..	..	..	9	1
Poona	6	2	..	..	9	2	15	4
Bombay Suburban Dist. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
G. I. P. Rly.	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Sholapur	18	1	1	..	..	..	19	1
Nasik	15	8	..	..	..	..	15	8
East Khandesh ..	25	..	..	1	2	..	27	1
Nagar	11	1	..	..	..	..	11	1
Thana	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	8
Total ..	91	16	1	1	16	10	108	27

The number of registered persons convicted during the year as compared with those in the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	Other cognizable offences	Offences under C. P. C., Secs. 109 and 110	Under Sec. 24, C. T. Act	Under Sec. 22, C. T. Act	Total
1924	32	12	3	....	144	191
1925	50	....	14	....	247	311
1926	112	1	3	....	213	329
1927	91	1	16	4	130	242

The members of this tribe are extremely apathetic towards work, hence they wander from place to place in order to maintain themselves either by begging or by committing crime. This tribe continued to be a nuisance to the public as before and all district officers are unanimous in their demand that this tribe should be interned in a Settlement.

The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, remarks " Mang Garudis are a nuisance to the public and unless steps are taken to stabilize them in a settlement, their depredations will not cease. Their occupation is merely shaving buffaloes. Their remuneration from this source is very little and to enable them to live they are forced to pilfer and pick-pocket in Bazaars on Bazaar Days. They cannot be restricted to towns and Talukas as, to obtain work, they have to wander. They are a public nuisance and a settlement where the next generation can be weaned from crime is the only solution." The District Magistrate supports the suggestion and says " there would seem to be no tribe more suitable for such treatment than a Nomadic tribe of professional pick-pockets." The Deputy Inspector of Police, Northern Range, and Commissioner, Central Division, fully endorse the above views.

Bhils.

The Bhils are a resident tribe. In the past they were declared by villages and this method proved to be ineffective inasmuch as several real bad characters residing in non-notified villages were free from the operation of the Act while those who were little addicted to crime or even well behaved persons were registered and brought under the Act simply because they happened to reside in the notified villages. This unsatisfactory situation has now been remedied by the issue of Government Resolution No. 9752-I at the close of the year by which only convicted members of the tribe are affected by the Act. These orders, it is hoped, will go a long way towards solving the Bhil problem of the past.

The registered population of Bhils at the end of the year was 2,873. During the year 143 persons were registered—30 in Ahmednagar, 13 in East Khandesh and 100 in Nasik. Their distribution is as under :—

District	*Number of registered persons*
Ahmednagar	1,396
East Khandesh	186
Nasik	1,273
Poona	18
	2,873

Forty-six registered Bhils were absconding and 73 were in jail on the last day of the year. The registered members convicted for offences during the year under report are shown in the following table :—

District.	Offence against property.		Other cognizable offences.		C. P. C.		Sec. 24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Thana ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Nasik	15	67	..	..	1	13	6	102	124	80
East Khandesh ..	9	1	3	..	2	2	..	8	22	3
Ahmednagar ..	6	2	..	..	10	1	..	53	69	3
B. B. & C. I. Rly. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	30	75	3	..	13	16	6	166	218	91

The number of registered Bhils convicted during the year as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code	Other cognizable offences	Criminal Procedure Code	Sec. 24, C. T. Act	Sec. 22, C. T. Act	Total.
1924	30	5	4	....	406	445
1925	46	9	11	....	369	435
1926	28	....	15	....	350	393
1927	30	3	13	6	166	218

A gang of seven Bhils from Ahmednagar District was responsible for a number of burglaries in Talegaon, Chakan, Lonavla and Vadgaon Police Stations of the Poona District. They were arrested in the month of November 1927 and some 36 house breakings were brought home to them. They were all unregistered but they will now come under the operation of the Act in accordance with the new orders.

The District Magistrate, East Khandesh, advocates the establishment of a school and hostel for Bhils, Tadvis and other Forest Tribes, a proposal which he states was taken up by the District Local Board some years ago with strong support from the Collector but the scheme seems to have died a natural death for want of financial support from the Educational Department.

This suggestion if brought to fruition would go a long way towards reclamation of the Bhil community.

Berads.

This is a resident tribe found in the districts of the Karnatik. The registered population at the end of the year was 537—

Belgaum	..	..	..	345
Bijapur	..	..	..	84
Dharwar	..	..	..	108

as against 598 of the last year. The number of registered members in settlements was 203 at the end of the year.

The number of members convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Belgaum ..	6	21	..	3	3	11	..	24	33	35
Bijapur ..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	7	10	3
Kanara ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sholapur ..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	18	22	1
Dharwar ..	1	21	..	18	..	1	..	5	6	40
Total ..	11	47	1	22	5	12	..	54	71	81

The number of registered Berads convicted for offences during the year as compared with that of the previous three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1924	9	1	....	....	14	24
1925	27	....	....	....	30	57
1926	8	1	....	....	23	32
1927	11	1	5	....	54	71

Thirteen registered members were absconding and 14 were in jail at the end of the year.

Pardhis.

(Phase Pardhis and Haranshikaris.)

This is a wandering tribe found mostly in the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions. The registered population at the end of the

year in different districts was 643 as against 565 of the last year. One hundred and eight members were registered during the year under report. Their distribution is as under :—

Ahmednagar	138
East Khandesh	44
West Khandesh	69
Nasik	13
Poona	1
Sholapur	357
Bijapur	2
Dharwar	19
	643

In addition to the above there are 812 registered members interned in various settlements. Convictions of members of this tribe are shown in the statement below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		C. P. C.		Sec. 24, C.T. Act.	Sec. 22, C.T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Ahmednagar ..	7	4	..	..	6	14	..	13	26	18
East Khandesh ..	8	2	..	1	6	..	..	3	17	3
Sholapur ..	19	..	1	..	3	..	..	36	59	..
Bijapur ..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
Dharwar ..	6	3	14	2	..	..	..	..	20	
West Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	12	16	..
Nasik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total ..	45	19	15	3	16	14	3	65	144	36

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Other cognizable offences.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Sec. 24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1924	45	....	2	....	22	69
1925	15	3	3	....	29	50
1926	58	....	6	....	48	112
1927	45	15	16	3	65	144

Sixty-two registered members were out of sight and 46 registered members were in jail at the close of the year.

This tribe is very criminal. The District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, reports that the *Haranshikaris* who escaped from Bagalkot settlement were responsible for three distinct dacoities. The cases against them are pending in Court. Five Haranshikaris of Hubli settlement are also under trial under section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, remarks that this tribe was specially responsible for burglaries and thefts and repeats the demand of last year for the establishment of a settlement in the District for them. The District Magistrate supports the District Superintendent of Police and says that until such a settlement is introduced no progress in their reform can be expected.

Rajput Bhamptas.

This tribe is found in Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts and also in some villages of Jath and Akalkot States. This is most widely travelled of all the tribes in this Presidency. They visit fairs and places of pilgrimage all over India in persuit of their criminal calling. The registered population at the close of the year was 130 in Ahmednagar, 2 in Poona and 64 in Sholapur. Seventy-eight members were absconding and 42 were in jail at the close of the year. Many members wanted for registration are also absconding. Several absconders traced elsewhere were brought to their districts and registered during the year. Nineteen persons were registered. Some were also registered in and restricted to Bombay City. The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Ahmedabad ..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1
Satara ..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1
Poona ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
G. I. P. Rly. ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Dharwar ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
East Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	..
Total ..	10	3	1	..	7	..	..	41	59	3

Three registered Bhamptas, two from Nagar and one from Bombay were prosecuted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, in Ahmedabad District. The local Police were not aware that they were Bhamptas until the report of the Finger Print Bureau on their finger impressions was received. In the meanwhile they had been released on bail by the Magistrate and had promptly absconded. One of them was an absconder from a Settlement. Six persons who had evaded registration and absconded from the Ahmednagar District were traced in Northern India. They were prosecuted and convicted under section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act. They have now been registered.

During the year eight registered Rajput Bhamptas were prosecuted in other provinces. Five at Unav and one at Benares for bad livelihood, and one at Muttra and another at Hardwar for theft. Arrangements were made for their transfer to their home on the completion of their sentences with a view to their prosecution under section 22.

Takari Bhamptas.

(Uchalias and Ghantichors.)

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as follows :—

Ahmednagar	..	..	..	155
East Khandesh	..	..	..	48
Nasik	..	..	..	66
Poona	..	..	..	86
Satara	..	..	..	52
Belgaum	..	..	..	31
Dharwar	..	..	..	12
				450

In addition to the above there are 1,166 registered members of this and " of Rajput Bhampta tribe in various settlements. The activities of this tribe are as extensive as those of the Rajput Bhamptas and they are probably more versatile in their methods. In last year's report mention was made of the gang case at Ahmednagar under section 401, Indian Penal Code, which was then pending trial in the Court. In this case 56 accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Several of these convicts will be proposed for settlements and will be interned on their release from jail.

Of the registered population 33 persons were absconding and 50 were in jail at the close of the year. One hundred and thirty-one members of

this tribe were convicted for offences as given below during the year under report :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec.24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Remarks.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Belgaum ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	1
Bijapur ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Satara ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Sholapur ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	16	..
Dharwar ..	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	3
Nasik ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1
East Khandesh ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..
Ahmednagar ..	52	5	..	..	2	..	..	17	71	5
Thana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Total ..	64	10	..	..	3	2	5	47	119	12

Four persons who were evading registration were traced and prosecuted and convicted under section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act and subsequently registered.

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that in the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Sec. 24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1924	12	2	4	....	42	60
1925	23	....	10	....	48	81
1926	35	1	9	....	48	93
1927	64	....	3	5	47	119

Lamanis or Wanjaris

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as follows :—

East Khandesh	62
Bijapur	1,769
Belgaum	6
Dharwar	440
	2,277

The total registered population was 2,277 at the close of the year. Fifty-three persons were registered during the year.

One hundred and seventy-seven registered members were absconding and 18 were in jail at the close of the year. One hundred and thirty-six members belonging to this tribe were convicted for offences as given below during the year :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Bijapur ..	24	22	..	..	..	..	..	52	76	22
Kanara ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dharwar ..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	22	24	7
East Khandesh ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1
Total ..	27	32	..	..	..	..	..	77	104	32

The number of registered persons convicted during the year as compared with that in the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Sec. 24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1924	73	2	3	....	39	117
1925	19	1	6	....	54	80
1926	19	3	....	....	97	119
1927	27	....	....	....	77	104

This tribe is addicted to road robberies and dacoities. In Bijapur District these crimes take the form of holding up people returning from bazaars and relieving them of foodstuffs. To render their supervision more effective steps are in progress for the removal of their encampments to sites closer to the villages within the limits of which they live.

Kaikadis or Korchas.

This tribe is found in most of the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions either as residents or wanderers. The number of registered

members at the close of the year was 146 and their distribution was as below :—

Bombay Suburban District ..	1
Thana	8
East Khandesh	9
West Khandesh	1
Poona	4
Sholapur	47
Bijapur	14
Dharwar	23
Kanara	8
Kolaba	31
	146

In addition to above the number of registered members residing in various settlements was five hundred and forty seven.

The statement showing number of persons convicted in different districts for offences during the year under report is given below :—

District.	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		C. P. C.		Sec. 24 C. T. Act	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Belgaum ..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Bijapur ..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Satara ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Kanara ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sholapur ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	17	2
Dharwar ..	4	6	..	2	..	1	1	7	12	9
East Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total ..	14	23	..	2	..	1	1	23	38	26

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. Act.	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1924	1	....	1	....	13	15
1925	8	....	....	....	4	12
1926	17	....	....	....	9	26
1927	14	....	....	1	23	38

Five members of this tribe were absconding and three were in jail at the end of the year.

A gang of Kaikadis (Zaveri Kaikadis) residing in the limits of the Kolhapur State was responsible for several offences in the Bijapur and other adjoining districts. This gang passed themselves off as Zaveri Komtis. They belong to the Kaikadi Pamlore tribe and they form part of a big gang which was run in under Section 401, Indian Penal Code in the Poona District in 1915. They renewed their depredations in the British Territory. They originally hailed from the Madras Presidency and have wandered about committing offences for many years. A separate report has already been submitted to Government containing proposals for placing the members of this tribe in a settlement as soon as they are externed by the Kolhapur States authority.

Waddars.

This tribe is generally found in the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions. Some of its members are resident and some lead a nomadic life. The number of registers at the end of the year was 233 distributed as under :—

Poona	1
Sholapur	26
Belgaum	2
Bijapur	85
Dharwar	119

Besides the above the number of registered members in various settlements was ninety.

Twenty registered members of this tribe were absconding and 15 were in jail at the end of the year.

The number of persons convicted for offences during the year in different districts is given below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		C. P. C.		Sec.24, C. T. Act	Sec. 22, C. T. Act.	Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Registered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Bijapur ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	2
Kanara ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
G. I. P. Rly. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sholapur ..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	4
Dharwar ..	4	7	3	7	..	..	..	10	17	14
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total ..	15	14	3	7	..	..	..	20	38	21

The total number of convictions of registrees during the year under report in comparison with those of the three previous years is given below :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences	C. P. C.	Sec. 24 C. T. Act	Sec. 22 C. T. Act	Total
1924	9	....	....	....	25	34
1925	6	....	....	....	13	19
1926	16	....	....	....	21	37
1927	15	3	....	....	20	38

Of the remaining tribes notified in the Presidency there is no need to make any special mention except as regards *Futgudis* of Thana and the *Katbus* of Bijapur. The former are burglars and live scattered in villages in two talukas of the Thana District, and the present system of roll call does not hinder them from making use of the local train service for the purpose of committing offences at places along the railway line. It is evident that the control exercised over this tribes by police patels is not effective and the District Superintendent, therefore, recommended that they should be collected and placed in a settlement. In this he is supported by the District Magistrate, the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Range and by the Commissioner.

In the event of the new rules being introduced it is possible that this extreme measure may not be necessary.

The *Katbus* of Bijapur have demonstrated their activity during the year by being concerned in 18 house-breakings in Bagewadi Taluka. Neither of these tribes, however, has maintained the improvement in behaviour which was remarked upon in the report for 1926.

Section 28.

11. Seven Baoris who were convicted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, on 18th May 1926 by the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, were removed to Jodhpur State—three on 26th July 1926 and four in the month of April 1927, as per orders contained in Government Notification No. 123/4 dated 8th July 1926.

Two Takari Bhamptas from Ahmednagar, one Rajput Bhampta from Satara District have been deported—two to the Jath State and one to Hyderabad ; three Pardhis from West Khandesh were sent to Aurangabad Settlement. Four Kaikadis from Kanara were deported to Mysore State during the year under report.

Foreigners.

12. In November 1927, four Harnis from Ludhiana District were noticed in the disguise of Fakirs wandering in Ahmednagar City. They were arrested and sent to Ludhiana as they were reported to be registered members who had absconded. All of them were convicted at Ludhiana to various terms of imprisonment.

Wandering gangs.

13. During the year under report 225 wandering gangs were found wandering in the Presidency. Of these 187 belonged to notified criminal tribes and the remainder were ostensibly non-criminal.

Early in the year the initial step in acquiring better control over these wanderers was taken by the issue of a general notification applying section 3 to all wandering gangs. Further action in rounding up and registering them has been postponed pending the approval of the revised rules in which special rules are provided for the control of this class.

Complaints regarding the behaviour of *Irani gangs* were again received this year from many districts. The facility with which these people obtain certificates of good conduct from high officials who are not in position to know their true character is one of the chief reasons for their comparative immunity from the control they deserve. Armed with these and a soft tongue or an overbearing manner (which they employ adroitly according to the immediate circumstances) they travel from one end of the Presidency to the other chiefly by rail and often without tickets—cajoling, threatening, thieving, cheating, gambling, and on occasions, with the aid of their women, blackmailing. Their inclusion in the notification relating to wandering gangs has had no effect in reducing the frequency of their appearance in this Presidency. The issue of directions to register them wherever found would probably have more definite effect. This matter is under consideration.

General.

14. The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, brings to notice the annoyance arising from the existence of the Kalyanpur Settlement within the City limits, and

urges its removal to Umedpur. The situation of this settlement, combined with its inadequate lighting and defective fencing, affords to its inmates opportunities for the commission of crimes and to the police an extra burden of work which could be avoided to a great extent if the settlement were removed and combined with the Umedpur Settlement outside the City. Thirty-three offences in the neighbourhood of Sholapur were traced to members of these two settlements and 39 settlers were convicted. 12 other offences were suspected to have been committed by them. The District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, strongly support this proposal which has been held up for lack of funds and the District Magistrate remarks "it is hoped that a special effort will be made to finance the transfer of the Kalyanpur Settlement to Umedpur at an early date. This is a really important question and the move should soon pay for itself in increased economy and efficiency of management". Failing this, the provision of improved lighting arrangements and secure fencing at the Kalyanpur Settlement are urgently called for.

The vexed question of control of criminal tribes in Indian State territory is raised by the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, who remarks:—

"The increase under 'robberies' in the Northern Division of the District was partly due to a gang of Ghantichors from the Kolhapur State limits having operated in Gokak and Hukeri Talukas. Endeavours to trace and capture this gang however failed. The chief source of trouble is that the District being surrounded, as it is, by several Native States, is constantly open to the inroads of criminal tribes' members from across the borders and intersecting villages in the States where the Criminal Tribes Act is either not operating or is very laxly worked. Cases in fact have come to notice during the year in which the Police Patels of State Villages have been hand-in-glove with the criminals and the 'receivers' of stolen property. Many of the bad characters belonging to this district find it convenient to take shelter in State limits or dispose of property therein, thus making the detection of crime extremely difficult if not impossible. There seems to be no remedy for this unhappy state of things unless the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act are enforced in the State limits and the activities of the Criminal Tribes' members are closely supervised there, so as to ensure complete co-operation of the State authorities in this matter."

The District Magistrate agrees with the District Superintendent of Police and says:—

"as long as our Patils are illiterate and have no full sense of their responsibility and the neighbouring States do not heartily co-operate with us in checking the activities of criminals no system can be completely successful nor is there any easy remedy to effect an early improvement in this state of affairs."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, agreeing with the above remarks urges that serious steps be taken to move the State authorities to enforce the Criminal Tribes Act in their limits.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, in his forwarding endorsement remarks that the necessity for better co-ordination with Kolhapur has been pressed on the Darbar for the last three years and the matter has been brought prominently before Government in the Political Department.

An arrangement with Kolhapur State would certainly improve the situation but would by no means solve the difficulty. The smaller Southern Mahratta States are closely concerned in the matter and these have neither the staff nor the organization to make much impression on the tribesmen who harbour within their borders. This complaint is perennial and it seems that in spite of all representations extending over many years the co-operation of Indian States is as far as ever from accomplishment.

Conclusion.

15. The increase in prosecutions under section 22 of the Act and the greater use made of sections 21, 23 and 24 during the year under report demonstrate a further advance in the interest taken in districts in the working of the Act and greater vigilance on the part of the police. To what extent this increasing activity serves to effect a general reduction in crime it is difficult to estimate. But it is reasonable to assume that the effect has been appreciable seeing that the enforcement of the Act must necessarily give Police Station Officers a better knowledge of the bad characters in their charges and their movements and thus renders the prevention and detection of crime less difficult.

The effective administration of the Act, however, is considerably hampered by three factors. Firstly, the additional work which is entailed thereby is performed without any augmentation of staff either clerical or executive. The supervision of over 20,000 registered tribesmen and the increased activity which has prevailed in the last few years in an attempt to render the depredations of these people less harmful to the public have been carried out at no extra cost to Government, the Criminal Tribes Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department having been created by retrenchment in other directions. But as the work grows, as it necessarily must with better supervision, District Officers are beginning to feel the need of more assistance in this direction. Considerable sums have been spent on measures for the reform of criminal tribes but nothing on their control.

Secondly, complaint is general regarding either the ignorance or the apathy of police patels on whom certain serious responsibilities are laid as Village Headmen by the Act. There is little doubt that the majority of these village officers do not pull their weight in rendering the provisions of the Act effective. There is no doubt that much could be done to effect an improvement if Sub-Divisional Officers, Inspectors and Police Station Officers made a special point of instructing police patels in their duties regarding criminal tribes. But even this is not likely to have any great effect if persons appointed to hold the post of Village Headmen are so

lacking in character and energy as to render them incapable of making use of the instructions so imparted. In view of the increasing responsibilities which now fall on police patels of villages in connection with police matters in general and criminal tribes work in particular, it seems that the time has come for the head of the police of a district to be given an opportunity of recording his opinion as to the suitability of persons for the appointment of police patel.

Thirdly, full benefit can never be derived from the working of the Act until the Police are given greater facilities for making use of the severest form of restriction provided by the Act, namely internment in settlements. This is the last resort for the incorrigible tribesman and it ought to be possible for the Police to be able to hold out with more certainty than at present the threat of internment. Only 36 tribesmen were admitted to settlements on the recommendation of the Police during the year. This apparently forms only a small proportion of the total number of persons admitted to settlements. Without these facilities the control of tribesmen outside settlements is rendered more difficult, particularly in view of the fact that many of the tribesmen outside settlements have worse records than a considerably larger number now in settlements ever had at the time of their admission.

The revised rules for tribesmen outside settlements are still under the consideration of Government. The urgent need for a uniform set of rules for the whole of the Presidency is continually making itself felt and it is hoped that orders which will end the present unsatisfactory state of affairs will shortly be received.

The Criminal Tribes Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to deal with the numerous problems arising from the administration of the Act with its usual efficiency and energy under the able guidance of Mr. Harischandra who had the honour of being made a member of the Order of the British Empire during the year. His retirement shortly after the close of the year has deprived Government of the services of an officer of exceptional ability.

16. I am indebted, for the subject matter of this report, to Mr. Wilson. During the four months of the year under report in which he was Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, matters concerning the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act received his unremitting attention. Mr. McCulloch, on resuming charge as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in April 1927, continued to maintain the active interest of the Criminal Investigation Department in the working of the Criminal Tribes Act. I trust that Government will recognize the great advance that has been made, since the Criminal Investigation Department have taken a more direct part in the administration of the Act, towards the ultimate control, as a necessary concomitant to reformation, of Criminal Tribesmen.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal tribes for the Sind) according

Tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under—				Total of columns 3 to 7.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bauriah	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berad	598	32	..	..	..	..	32
Bhampta Takari ..	449	37	2	3	..	4	46
Bhampta Rajput ..	180	19	..	1	..	..	20
Bhil	3,095	143	..	..	..	..	143
Chapparband	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dharala	408	484	..	..	..	..	484
Futgudi	261	1	..	..	..	..	1
Haransbikari	565	108	..	4	..	..	112
Kaikadi	100	60	..	2	..	..	62
Kammi	21	1	..	..	..	..	1
Katbu	122	5	..	..	..	..	5
Katkari	23	1	..	..	..	..	1
Koli	616	51	1	..	..	..	52
Lamani	2,316	53	..	..	11	..	64
Mang	198	30	..	..	..	..	30
Mang Garudi	1,829	123	..	27	..	2	152
Ramoshi	629	71	..	..	..	..	71
Sansia ..	44	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tadvi	182	11	..	..	..	..	11
Thakur	90	92	1	..	..	..	93
Waddar	249	10	..	..	..	..	10
Waghri	9,155	444	..	3	..	..	447
Mixed Gang	534	37	1	..	..	..	38
Total ..	21,667	1,815	5	40	11	6	1,877

N. B.—The figures of registered members at the end of the year 1926 was 21,771 but this has now be

I-A.

year 1927 in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and to tribes.

Total of columns 2 and 3.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under—		
	Owing to death.	For improvement of character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 18.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	..	....	....	....	..	..	....
630	26	67	....	93	..	..	....
495	14	17	2	33	..	6	..
200	1	....	1	2	..	2	..
8,288	34	312	18	364	1	..	..
4	..	....	....	....	..	..	..
892	9	....	189	198	..	..	..
202	3	....	....	3	..	..	..
677	10	14	2	26	..	4	..
102	8	1	....	9	..	..	..
22	..	....	....	....	..	..	..
127	..	1	....	1	..	..	..
24	1	....	....	1	..	..	..
668	9	79	6	94	..	..	..
2,380	23	79	....	102	..	..	1
228	2	4	....	6	..	..	..
1,981	12	130	23	165	..	21	..
760	11	3	1	15	..	..	..
45	1	....	....	1	..	..	..
193	2	17	....	19	..	..	..
183	4	12	....	16	1	..	..
259	5	20	1	26	..	..	..
9,602	157	2	....	159	..	6	..
672	7	23	1	31	..	..	..
23,544	339	781	244	1,364	2	39	1

adjusted according to figures received from the Districts and hence the total of 21,667.

STATEMENT

Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*				Resultant registered end of	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.	Total of columns 13 and 19.	Subject to the provisions of Section 10 only.	Subject to the restrictions under Section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bauriah	..	..	..	..	3	....
Berad	..	..	..	93	....	537
Bhampta Takari ..	4	2	12	45	2	441
Bhampta Rajput ..	..	..	2	4	....	196
Bhil	..	..	1	365	2,648	225
Chapparband	..	..	..	..	....	1
Dharala	5	..	5	203	....	687
Futgudi	..	..	..	3	....	163
Haranshikari	1	3	8	34	....	643
Kaikadi	5	2	7	16	....	146
Kammi	..	..	..	..	....	22
Katbu	..	..	..	1	....	126
Katkari	..	..	..	1	16	7
Koli	..	..	..	94	574	....
Lamani	..	..	1	103	....	2,277
Mang	..	..	..	6	2	219
Mang Garudi	20	..	41	206	....	1,775
Ramoshi	1	..	1	16	4	679
Sansia	..	..	..	1	....	44
Tadvi	..	..	..	19	....	174
Thakur	..	..	1	17	153	13
Waddar	..	..	..	26	....	233
Wagheri	..	..	6	165	....	4,095
Mixed Gang	..	..	..	31	443	98
Total ..	36	7	85	1,449	3,845	12,801

I-A—*contd.*

population at the the year.		Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.			Remarks.
Released on probation.	Total.				For offences under I.P.C.	For offences under C.T. Act.	For other offences.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	
...	537	11	13	12	10	4	..	
7	450	16	33	3	43	5	2	
...	196	5	78	..	11	14	17	
..	2,873	15	46	24	42	18	13	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	689	1	8	8	167	9	3	
96	259	..	8	2	7	..	..	
..	643	37	62	4	24	12	10	
..	146	13	5	1	2	1	..	
..	22	..	..	..	2	..	1	
..	126	..	31	..	2	..	1	
..	23	..	1	1	..	1	..	
..	574	7	5	10	15	8	..	
..	2,277	84	177	4	7	3	8	
1	222	2	6	..	12	5	..	
..	1,775	148	131	26	35	18	4	
1	684	8	6	..	23	4	..	
..	44	11	3	..	1	..	..	
..	174	1	5	..	5	..	..	
..	166	..	1	..	5	..	..	
..	233	1	20	3	12	1	2	
5,342	9,437	28	43	41	23	11	6	
..	541	2	7	11	24	4	5	
5,449	22,095	390	692	150	472	118	72	

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal tribes for the according to Districts

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year					
		By registration.	Under Section 10 (3).	Under Government order under Section 12.	Under Government order under Section 13.	Under Government order under Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Kaira	9,561	928	..	..	..	..	928
Surat	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bombay Suburban District ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1
Thana	274	1	1	..	..	..	2
Ahmednagar	2,115	105	..	18	..	..	123
East Khandesh	857	69	..	8	..	..	77
West Khandesh	993	53	1	2	..	..	56
Nasik	2,859	298	1	5	..	2	306
Poona	268	66	..	1	..	3	70
Satara	780	75	..	..	..	1	76
Sholapur	620	75	..	2	..	..	77
Belgaum	501	20	..	..	..	..	20
Bijapur	2,063	43	..	..	..	..	43
Dharwar	760	51	2	..	11	..	64
Kanara	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolaba	..	31	..	1	..	..	32
Total ..	21,667	1,815	5	40	11	6	1,877

N.B. —The figure of registered members at the end of the year 1926 was 21,771 but this has now

I-B.

year 1927 in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind) in which registered.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred to—		
	Owing to death.	For improvement of character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Another District under Section 10 (3).	Another District by order of Government under Section 12.	Another Province under Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	..	....	....	....	..	..	..
10,489	165	....	189	354	..	6	..
1	1	....	....	1	..	..	..
4	..	2	....	2	..	..	..
276	3	....	....	3	..	..	..
2,238	24	79	16	119	..	3	..
934	9	85	....	94	..	1	..
1,049	10	137	2	149	..	9	..
3,165	33	341	17	391	2	8	..
338	3	5	....	8	..	6	..
856	15	1	17	33	..	6	..
697	12	5	1	18	..	..	..
521	23	54	....	77	..	..	..
2,106	15	11	....	26	..	..	..
824	22	61	2	85	..	..	1
13	3	....	....	3	..	..	..
32	1	....	....	1	..	..	..
23,544	339	781	244	1,364	2	39	1

been adjusted according to the figures received from the Districts and hence the total of 21,667.

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred to—			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered	
	Settlement under Section 16.	Native States under Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of Section 10 only.	Subjects to restrictions under Section 11.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	....	1
Kaira	5	..	11	365	....	4,780
Surat	..	..	..	1	....	....
Bombay Suburban District ..	..	..	..	2	....	2
Thana	..	..	..	3	6	171
Ahmednagar	4	2	9	128	1,397	713
East Khandesh	..	..	1	95	....	839
West Khandesh ..	..	3	12	161	426	462
Nasik	..	..	10	401	2,000	764
Poona	6	..	12	20	3	313
Satara	18	..	24	57	....	792
Sholapur	1	..	1	19	....	678
Belgaum	..	..	..	77	....	444
Bijapur	..	..	..	26	....	2,080
Dharwar	2	..	3	88	13	723
Kanara	..	2	2	5	....	8
Kolaba	..	..	..	1	....	31
	36	7	85	1,449	3,845	12,801

I-B—*contd.*

population at the end of the year.		Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.			Remarks.
Released on probation.	Total.		For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under Criminal Tribes Act.	For other offences.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
....	1	....	....	....	....	
5,344	10,124	51	190	20	9	
....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	2	....	....	....	....	
96	273	8	7	....	....	
....	2,110	128	76	25	28	
....	839	21	27	4	5	
....	888	51	29	9	7	
....	2,764	76	58	28	2	
2	318	23	7	8	....	
7	799	36	38	9	....	
....	678	50	5	5	6	
....	444	9	14	2	....	
....	2,080	202	17	1	13	
....	736	37	3	7	2	
....	8	....	1	....	....	
....	31	....	....	....	....	
5,449	22,095	692	472	118	72	

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of criminal tribes in the

Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Offences under C. P. C.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bauriah ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Berad ..	..	..	11	47	1	22	5	12
Bhampta Takari ..	..	..	64	10	..	..	3	2
Bhampta Rajput ..	..	..	10	3	1	..	7	..
Bhil ..	..	..	30	75	3	..	13	16
Chapparband ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Charra ..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	5
Dharala ..	..	..	83	118	54	58	8	4
Futgudi ..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
Haranshikari ..	..	..	45	19	15	3	16	14
Kaikadi ..	..	..	14	23	..	2	..	1
Kammi ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Katbu ..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..
Katkari ..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	4
Koli ..	..	..	9	73	..	..	..	..
Lamani ..	..	..	27	32	..	..	..	..
Mang ..	..	..	..	42	1	2	..	1
Mang Garudi ..	..	..	91	16	1	1	16	10
Ramoshi ..	..	..	13	26	..	..	1	7
Sansia ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Tadvi ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1
Thakur ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Waddar ..	..	..	15	14	3	7	..	..
Waghri ..	..	3	29	9	6	..	4	..
Mixed Gang (Foreign tribes).	..	..	15	..	4	..	5	..
Kapmari ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mullah ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Irani ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	3	490	562	89	95	78	77

II-A.

Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927.

Offences under Criminal Tribes Act.					Total.	Application of Section 23, Criminal Tribes Act.		Remarks.
Section 21.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total.		Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Number of persons actually dealt with under Section 23, C.T.Act	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	
..	34	20	..	54	152	3	....	
4	37	10	5	56	135	....	....	
6	41	..	..	47	68	....	....	
1	12	154	6	173	310	....	....	
..	..	..	..	..	3	....	....	
..	..	..	..	..	14	....	....	
3	86	..	..	89	414	9	8	
..	5	2	..	7	15	2	....	
5	52	13	3	73	185	1	1	
..	23	..	1	24	64	2	....	
..	3	..	..	3	4	....	....	
..	3	1	..	4	12	....	....	
..	1	..	..	1	34	....	....	
..	..	72	1	73	155	5	1	
..	67	10	..	77	136	....	....	
..	6	6	..	12	58	....	....	
..	106	24	4	134	269	....	....	
..	15	6	..	21	68	3	1	
..	1	..	..	1	13	....	....	
..	..	6	..	6	14	....	....	
1	..	12	..	13	20	....	....	
..	17	3	..	20	59	....	....	
5	105	16	9	135	186	3	2	
..	5	38	..	43	67	....	....	
..	..	1	1	2	3	....	....	
..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	
..	..	..	..	..	2	....		
25	619	394	30	1,068	2,462	28	13	

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of criminal

District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Offences under C. P. C.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
Broach ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira ..	..	..	109	125	60	58	11	9
Surat ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Thana ..	..	..	10	6	..	..	..	8
Bombay Suburban District.	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	76	12	..	..	18	15
East Khandesh ..	..	..	52	4	3	2	12	3
West Khandesh ..	..	..	26	2	3	..	6	..
Nasik ..	..	..	41	168	..	..	1	18
Poona ..	..	..	8	10	..	..	9	4
Satara ..	..	..	16	54	2	2	4	6
Sholapur ..	..	..	60	8	2	..	6	..
Belgaum ..	..	..	9	33	..	3	3	11
Bijapur ..	..	..	38	49	1	1	..	..
Dharwar ..	..	..	22	45	18	29	..	4
Kanara ..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Kolaba ..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	4
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Rly.	..	..	11	1	..	..	5	..
B. B. & C. I. Rly.	..	3	4	13	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	3	490	562	89	95	78	77

II-B.

tribes during the year 1927 according to Districts.

Offences under Criminal Tribes Act.					Total.	Application of Section 23, Criminal Tribes Act.		Remarks.
Section 21.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24	Total.		Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Number of persons actually dealt with under Section 23.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	1	..	..	1	7	1	....	
..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	
8	187	16	9	220	592	10	10	
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	
..	21	2	2	25	49	5	....	
..	..	..	..	..	4	....	....	
17	84	53	.	154	275	....	....	
..	18	21	..	39	115	....	....	
..	36	52	3	91	128	....	....	
..	31	190	11	232	455	2	1	
..	18	9	2	29	60	....	1	
..	21	11	..	32	116	3	....	
..	87	6	..	93	169	....	....	
..	15	14	2	31	90	5	....	
..	61	13	..	74	163	....	....	
..	39	7	1	47	165	1	1	
..	..	..	..	..	6	....	....	
..	..	..	..	..	29	....	....	
..	..	..	..	..	17	....	....	
..	..	..	..	..	20	....	....	
25	610	394	30	1,068	2,462	28	13	

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

LIBRARY
OF THE

No. 3372 of 1928.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 9th May 1928.

From

KHAN BAHADUR SAYED MAHMUD SHAH,
Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Bombay Presidency, Poona,

SUBJECT.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 in Sind.

SIR,

As required by Government letter No. P-23, dated the 5th April 1922, to your address, I have the honour to submit the report for the year 1927 on the subject noted above as an appendix to my Annual Administration Report for the same year. The report has been written by Mr. G. S. Wilson, who officiated as Deputy-Inspector General for the greater part of the year.

NOTIFICATION.

The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified:—

(1) Jagiranis of Durbar, Sukkur district.

(2) Hurs, throughout Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.

(3) Bhands, throughout Thar Parkar district.

(4) Jokhias ...
(5) Kirias ...
(6) Mangwanas ...
(7) Khushks ...
} Parts of these tribes living in certain villages in the Nawabshah district.

(8) Shahanis ... Parts of this tribe living in certain villages in the Nawabshah and Karachi districts.

REGISTRATION.

Instructions under section 4 have issued in respect of all these tribes. Registration is general and without discrimination.

APPLICATION OF SECTION 10.

This section has been applied to all tribes or parts of tribes notified.

APPLICATION OF SECTION 11.

This section has been applied to the Jagiranis in Sukkur district and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.

As regards the former tribe it has been stated at para. 6 of the Criminal Tribes Report for 1926 that the movements of the registered members have been restricted to a radius of 5 miles beyond which they require passes. This is not quite accurate. In Bombay Government notification No. 3835-E, dated 12th June 1923, by which the provision of this section were applied to this tribe they are restricted in their movements to the ten villages round Dubar the names of which are mentioned in the notification, this is a different area of restriction from that of a five-mile radius from each village.

The attention of the Distrist Superintendent of Police, who has again referred to this five-mile restriction in his report for 1927 has been drawn to this.

SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 16.

There are three settlements in Sind: one in Thar Parkar district at Sanghar and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhoro in which the most dangerous of the Hurs of both these districts are interned. They are under the management of the local Police-station Officer and the inmates maintain themselves by agricultural labour. Up to the present no members of a tribe other than that of the Hurs has been interned in a settlement. A total force of 3 Head Constables and 42 Constables is employed to guard these settlements.

STATISTICS.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2,655 as compared with 3,318 at the commencement—a reduction of 663. During the year 16 persons were added to the register but of these three were Hur children born at the Sanghar Settlement, who have been wrongly included in the returns; children under 15 should not be registered. Against this small increase there was a reduction of 679 of which 237 were due to death, 119 struck off for improvement of character and 323

struck off "for other reasons". Of the deaths, 175 are said to have occured among registered Hurs of the Thar Parkar district. This amounts to nearly 11 per cent. of the total number of Hurs registered at the beginning of the year and is altogether abnormal. Similar high mortality among the Hurs of Nawabshah district is not observable. The matter seems to call for enquiry. 320 out of the 323 who were struck off for reasons other than improvement of character are also Hurs of the Thar Parkar district 221 of these were children under 16 years of age who had been wrongly registered and the remainder consisted of widows of deceased registered Hurs, female dependents of Hurs released from settlements and a few infirm old men. The variations in the figures for other tribes are small and call for no particular comment. The welcome reduction in the number on the registers is accounted for principally by the removal of children and female dependents of Hurs.

Turning to the criminal statistics relating to registered members it appears that only 12 were convicted under the Penal Code of whom 7 were Hurs, while 10 were ordered to give security under the Criminal Procedure Code of whom 9 were Hurs Convictions under the Criminal Trabies Act numbered 39 38 of these were under section 22 (1) and one only under section 22 (2). The 38 convicted under section 22 (1) include sixteen Bhands, one Kiria, one Khushk and four Shahanis to none of whom section 11 has been applied. As offences under section 22 (1) can only be committed by persons subjected to the restrictions of section 11 these convictions are incorrect and are due probably to the impression which exists both among Police and Magistrates that a tribesman subject to the provisions of section 10 must obtain a pass before proceeding on a journey whereas his obligations are merely to report his change of or absence from residence and to attend roll call as ordered, infringement whereof renders him liable to conviction under section 22 (2).

It is not possible to draw any very definite conclusions from these figures. On the surface it would appear that very little criminality exists among the registered members of criminal tribes in Sind. Against this must be placed the difficulties under which the Criminal Trabes Act, is worked in Sind. The absence of any village system and the inadequacy of the Police Force render it well nigh impossible to expect any accuracy in the reporting of crime, whether committed by criminal tribesmen or by any one else, or the exercise of any serious check on the movements and doings of registered members who do not reside, like the Jagiranis and the Settlement Hurs, under the very eye of the Police. The figures given therefore constitute very little guide to the actual criminality of the notified tribes.

Notes of Individual Tribes.

Jagiranis.—Apart from the case of the Hurs which is in a different category altogether, the application of the Act to this tribe has had more satisfactory results than it has had on any other tribe in Sind. They have been weaned from their addiction to the commission of thefts from running trains which was the cause of the Act being applied to them, and the District Superintendent of Police reports a steady improvements in their behaviour. They are keen and intelligent cultivators and though their land is only available for rabi cultivation they are doing well; but for their proper maintenance the grant of more land to them is desirable preferably to the heads of families who have now little or no lands. The District Superintendent of Police has addressed the District Magistrate on the subject. Thirty one members of the tribe have been recommended by the District Superintendent of Police after careful inquiries for release from tho restrictions of the Act. These are old men with no convictions whose conduct over a number of years has been satisfactory. Any general relaxation of the Act is however not advisable at present as disturbing elements still exist among them which might be prejudicial to their further reform if the restrictions imposed on them were abolished. The chief reason for the satisfactory results obtained by the application of the Act to these people is the fact that they are restricted to a small area under section 11 in the immediate vicinity of a Policet-sation, and a special force consisting of one Head Constable and three Constables is maintained for their supervision. The scholarships for boys of this tribe, referred to in the remarks of the District Magistrate, Sukkur, in the report for 1926, do not appear to have materialised up to the present.

Hurs.—This is the only tribe to which the old original Criminal Tribes Act of 1871 was applied in the Bombay Presidency. The reasons for its application to this tribe are too well known to need mention here. The revision of the Act in 1911 introduced grades of restriction between registration and interment which rendered possible more extended and, at the same time, more equitable control. These provisions have been applied to the Hurs. At present all the more fanatical members of the tribe, numbering 271 including women and children, are interned in three settlements at Sanghar, Sinjhoro and Jalalani. In the last of these the influence of the notorious Bachu is perpetuated by the presence of his son who commands the reverence of his fellow internees under the title of "Khalifa". Regarding the Hurs in Thar Parkar district the District Magistrate remarks, "As remarked last year, the Hurs have continued to remain quiet. No serious crime has been traced to them during the past 6 years. In consequence of this names of

several men were struck off the register of outside Hurs. Since the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for the whole of the Province has not yet been appointed, releases from the settlement on a large scale are prohibited under the existing orders and hence only a few were released from the Settlement. Also releases from the Settlement should, in the District Magistrate's opinion, be made very cautiously and gradually. These people have been quiet for 6 years, but if wholesale releases are made, there is no knowing when fanaticism may break out, as it did in 1912 or 1913 after 16 years of quiet." During the year 7 Hurs were released from the Sanghar Settlement and 18, including women and children, from the settlements in the Nawabshah district. Four Hurs were repatriated to Sind from Settlements in the Presidency and one Hur was deported to the Presidency. There is little doubt that fear of deportation to a settlement in the Presidency exercises a definite influence on the conduct of these people.

Outside the settlements the registered Hurs numbered at the close of the year 997 in Nawabshah district, and 916 in Thar Parkar. Control over them is exercised by means of surprise visits by Police Officers to the villages where they reside and intermittent inquiries regarding their movements.

The economic condition of the tribe is not satisfactory. They live by casual labour on the lands of Zamindars and for this purpose those in settlements are granted periodical passes. The lot of the settlers in the Sanghar Settlement was however improved during the year by their being relieved of the cost of the police-stationed at the settlement. This henceforth is to be borne by Government.

Bhands.—This tribe, of whom 72 were registered, are scattered in groups in small isolated villages all over the Nara division of Thar Parkar district and are semi-nomadic. They are specially addicted to cattle-lifting. Their mode of living, however, and the scarcity of Police are serious obstacles to the proper enforcement of the provisions of section 10 of the Act which have been applied to them, while the custom commonly followed by owners of stolen cattle of having recourse to private negotiations rather than to the Police render it difficult to bring home particuiar offences to members of this tribe. Only one conviction under the Penal Code was recorded against them during the year yet the continued prevalence of general complaints againts them are an indication that this is by no means the only offence commited by them. This, and the fact that sixteen of this tribes twelve were convicted under the Criminal Trabes Act seem to show that even with the existing shortage of Police it is easy to catch a Bhand infringing the rules, yet in the absence of sufficient control the Act has little effect on their criminality. The incorrectness of these sixteen convictions under

clause (1) of section 22 of the Act has been remarked upon already. The application of the Act to this tribe has not been a success nor is it likely to be even with the restrictions of section 11 added under the conditions at present prevailing in Sind.

Jokias, Kirias, Mangwanas, Khushks and Shahanis.—The total number of registered members among these tribes is 213, all of whom are residents of Nawabshah district with the exception of 10 Shahanis who belong to Manjhand taluka in Karachi district. They are chiefly addicted to cattle-thieving and general lawlessness but this is not reflected in their criminal record during the year, only one Mangwana and one Khushk having been convicted under the Ponal Code and one Khushk under the Criminal Procedure Code, while six prosecutions of members of these tribes were instituted under section 22 of the Act. Apparently these tribes gave very little trouble during the year.

General.—The proper working of the criminal tribes Act in Sind is rendered difficult by the shortage of police and by the absence of any reporting agency in villages corresponding to the Patels of villages in the Presidency or to village chowkidars in other provinces. The village Patel it is true is not by any means a perfect agent but the mere existence of a system of which the village Patel is the central figure induces the hope of improvement in the course of years. Sind holds out no foundation on which such hope can be based. The police alone have to be relied on to work the Act and they are so inadequate in numbers that it is impossible to expect them to keep working the machinary contemplated by the Act with any chance of success. There is danger therefore of the Act falling into disrepute and of such work as is done in its name being merely so much wasteof energy. Conditions in Sind do not lend themselves to the effective working of the provisions of section 10 of the Act and section 11 can be worked with effect only when the area of restriction is small and adequate supervision is provided.

But if the Act is to be worked even with a modicum of sucess it is necessary that the whole force of the Act should be brought to bear and that settlements under expert supervision should be provided in Sind. The ineffectiveness of the Act resulting from the peculiarities of local conditions might be somewhat mitigated by the fear of internment which has, in the case of Hurs, shows itself to be an effective deterrent. Financial difficulties, however, have prevented this step being taken upto the present. Without it, and in the absence of a police force sufficient to deal with criminal tribes work in addition to the ordinary crime work of a police-station, little advantage is likely to accrue by tending the Act to other resident tribes.

Wandering gangs continued to be numerous during the year. It is probable that they were responsible for a good deal of crime in Sind. They are, however, elusive and the pre-occupation of the police in the investigation of the more obvious forms of a crime such as murder, grievous hurt, cattle-lifting and kidnapping, results in little attention being paid to their doings. Their control by means of the Criminl Tribes Act and detailed inquiry into the composition of these gangs would probably yield good results. Proposals to this end drawn up by Mr. N. P. A. Smith, who was deputed towards the end of 1926 to the Punjab and Poona to study the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, have been submitted to the Commissioner in Sind.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) S. MAHMUD SHAH,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

Through

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

KARACHI. THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

No. 4923.

From

W. B. GILLIGAN, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar;

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Dharwar, 2nd July 1928.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my remarks on the above subject.

2. With reference to paragraph 14 on page 32, until accommodation is provided in Umedpur Settlement, the Kalyanpur Settlement cannot be shifted. Though proposals have been included in the Budget Estimates for the last three years, Government have not sanctioned them owing to financial stringency. This was intimated to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, by this office No. 3668, dated 25th June 1928, and to the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, by this office No. 4448 of 11th June 1928. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has also been intimated that one Kitson Lamp, two Petromax Lamps and eight lanterns are being lighted at Kalyanpur Settlement and the wire fencing is being repaired as soon as any breaches are noticed. In his Annual Report, the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer has mentioned the necessity of amalgamating Kalyanpur with Umedpur and some of the more suspect families have been removed already to the latter settlement. In brief, however, the money though very badly needed has not been made available.

3. With reference to paragraph 15 on page 35, the Inspector General of Police has not taken into account 46 families removed direct from Bombay, 6 Dharalas from Kaira and 2 Hurs from Nawabshah, and interned in the settlements. More families can be taken into Presidency Construction Settlement after the rains, when labour will be fully available. * * * * *

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. B. GILLIGAN,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1927 for the

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	3	...	...	3	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	10	32	...	42	2
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	2	8	...	10	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	5	...	6	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	10	6	...	16	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	7	17	...	24	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	103	160	...	263	15
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	208	630	2	836	26
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	3	26	...	29	...
		Total ...	347	884	2	1,229	43
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	245	559	2	802	3
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	21	53	...	74	9
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	92	155	...	247	2
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	36	107	...	143	14
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	15	74	...	89	9
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	8	143	...	151	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	17	223	...	240	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	288	1,310	1	1,597	17
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	17	49	...	66	6
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	237	1,406	1	1,642	35
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	132	383	3	512	25
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	16	...	18	1
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	55	204	...	259	6
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	65	292	...	357	34
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	56	228	...	284	5
		Total ...	1,286	5,202	7	6,481	167

Part I.

Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.					
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	Jirgs.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	5	21	2	3	26	...	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	5	3	...	...	3	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	...	...	3	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	6	1	4	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	10	7	3	1	11	19	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	61	106	32	17	155	81	40	236	2	1	...	3	...	...
348	228	153	65	15	235	320	58	555	1	...	29	27	96	2
2	5	16	2	3	21	10	5	31	...	1	...	...	...	...
396	320	315	106	43	466	433	109	899	3	3	29	31	96	2
81	260	210	106	127	445	5	1	450	7	8	...	15	8	29
17	21	17	6	3	26	1	...	27	...	1	1	2	5	2
33	64	106	27	13	146	4	1	150	1	1	...	1	9	9
43	27	41	8	10	59	8	...	67	...	...	...	1	1	1
19	10	33	7	7	47	2	1	49	2	2	...	...	5	...
29	24	45	2	50	97	5	2	102	...	...	...	...	1	...
54	36	138	4	4	146	20	15	166	4	...	...	6	...	...
863	278	331	61	44	437	274	54	711	1	2	454	27	66	3
25	9	11	3	10	24	1	...	25	2	...	...	...	...	...
1,086	241	205	40	32	278	299	52	577	2	2	743	6	91	1
154	117	129	44	32	208	104	15	312	2	9	1	6	15	...
9	2	5	1	...	6	10	1	16	...	...	1	...	1	...
49	50	124	20	6	150	20	5	170	3	1	3	4	5	...
87	56	132	34	13	179	210	69	389	1	...	12	9	13	...
89	52	104	16	16	136	20	11	156	...	2	26	1	3	...
2,637	1,247	1,631	379	367	2,384	983	227	3,367	25	28	1,241	78	223	45

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	83	177	1	259	18
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	173	630	9	794	109
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	166	541	6	701	35
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	45	225	8	262	9
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,361	8,232	102	9,491	307
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	5	2	...	7	...
		Total ...	1,833	9,507	126	11,514	478
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	61	364	7	418	36
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	37	371	...	408	4
		Total ...	98	735	7	826	40
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	689	2,559	93	3,155	156
		{ ordinary	1,413	10,414	857	10,970	416
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	230	758	12	976	25
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	337	1,006	...	1,343	34
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	182	622	3	801	23
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	111	642	27	726	23
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	1	23	2	22	2
		Total ...	2,963	16,024	994	17,993	679
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V) ...	6,527	32,652	1,136	39,043	1,407

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	True Cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True Cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True Cases. Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Remarks. Transferred.	Remarks. Compounded.	Remarks. Withdrawn.	Remarks. Non-cognizable.	Remarks. Jirga.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
24	79	49	6	83	139	12	1	151	...	...	...	3	2	...
146	162	158	38	176	381	59	20	440	1	4	1	6	20	3
163	116	46	42	297	391	107	10	498	1	1	13	4	13	...
113	37	62	17	24	111	62	18	173	...	...	2	3	11	...
706	1,479	1,676	219	5,088	7,085	244	50	7,329	8	8	166	18	41	4
...	1	6	...	...	6	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,152	1,874	1,997	322	5,668	8,113	489	99	8,602	10	13	182	34	87	7
227	74	55	18	7	87	440	56	527	1	...	122	3	7	...
202	36	144	11	11	166	44	20	210	...	...	111	2	8	...
429	110	199	29	18	253	484	76	737	1	...	233	5	15	...
431	552	891	201	869	2,054	83	31	2,137	29	26	2	9	13	...
1,634	1,344	3,935	275	3,298	8,365	917	536	9,282	17	51	7	36	57	...
188	205	338	45	166	561	443	104	1,004	5	4	13	15	6	...
233	239	644	123	53	820	132	75	952	5	12	4	30	9	...
219	169	244	30	111	388	560	62	948	2	3	105	11	11	...
359	87	153	28	75	283	1,751	263	2,034	1	...	205	2	22	...
3	3	1	1	12	16	27	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,067	2,599	6,206	703	4,584	12,487	3,913	1,077	16,400	69	96	336	103	118	...
7,681	6,150	10,348	1,539	10,680	23,703	6,302	1,588	30,005	98	140	2,021	251	539	54

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	7	41	...	48	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ,,	50	331	3	378	1
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	631	6,473	1	7,103	5
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).		200	1,251	...	1,451	2
		Total ...	888	8,096	4	8,980	9
		Grand Total ...	*7,415	40,748	1,140	47,023	1,416

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4) Cases entered against serial No. 42 are not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1926—6,980 cases.

Northern Range	... +127	+59 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +70 cases retaken. −2 cases shown in excess last year have been omitted.
Southern Range	... +104	undetected cases of previous year detected during the year.
Sind	... +204	cases—difference not explained.
Total	... +435	cases.
i. e.	7,415	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
11	5	12	1	15	28	16	3	44	...	...	...	1	...	...
85	50	201	16	24	244	98	64	342	...	1	9	5	8	...
288	674	5,883	183	112	6,129	4,321	3,927	10,450	3	5	3	64	8	...
49	172	1,056	18	151	1,225	378	340	1,603	1	2	...	8	...	...
436	901	2,102	218	302	7,626	4,813	4,334	12,439	4	8	12	78	16	...
8,117	7,051	17,460	1,767	10,932	31,329	11,115	5,922	42,444	102	148	2,033	329	555	54

not passed orders.

the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.
A, Part I, for 1926:—

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1927

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	5	3	...	...	8	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	13	38	1	...	41	33
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	2	9	...	...	5	3
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	9	1	...	3	3
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	8	8	...	...	10	7
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	8	23	...	...	22	14
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	75	198	1	...	218	131
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,362	2,994	36	...	2,667	963
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	5	26	...	...	25	21
		Total ...	1,479	3,308	39	...	2,999	1,175
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	403	936	43	1	777	339
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	26	57	...	...	46	25
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	217	364	7	1	345	185
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	44	115	5	1	103	47
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	8	73	8	2	62	42
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	73	4	...	60	50
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	16	188	6	...	159	139
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	649	2,278	26	1	2,152	606
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	23	2	...	25	13

A—PART II.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Juras.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	9	43	7	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	7	48	118	48	61	3	...	3	...	2	...
1,704	18	1,417	2,305	378	1,674	15	...	221	209	299	7
4	1	6	22	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,824	27	1,507	2,497	441	1,784	18	...	224	209	306	7
438	24	500	4	...	4	7	3	8	2	23	58
21	...	30	6	1	4	...	...	7	...	6	2
160	9	198	9	1	8	2	...	28	...	2	11
56	...	49	13	...	12	1	...	...	...	1	1
20	...	8	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	31	20	15	3	8	...	...	...	4	...
1,546	15	671	794	121	626	2	...	75	953	103	9
12	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—continued.							
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	502	2,412	75	...	2,315	304
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	319	610	65	1	622	242
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	6	13	...	...	18	8
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	216	397	1	...	486	263
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	73	313	...	...	301	155
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	56	211	4	...	210	115
		Total ...	2,547	8,063	246	7	7,681	2,533
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	326	457	19	...	523	224
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	228	491	24	3	516	289
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	91	250	4	...	268	69
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	29	194	7	...	162	89
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	799	4,385	146	3	3,815	2,439
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	116	13	...	...	121	95
		Total ...	1,589	5,790	200	6	5,405	3,205

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Jirga.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
2,011	4	475	710	79	595	6	...	43	1,556	39	2
380	15	222	320	38	234	3	2	14	1	23	...
10	...	...	46	1	40	...	...	1	...	...	...
223	2	115	39	10	22	2	...	9	5	11	...
146	...	62	308	91	196	3	...	20	18	12	...
95	2	48	38	14	24	...	...	5	20	4	...
5,148	71	2,425	2,315	374	1,772	36	5	210	2,556	229	83
299	14	233	89	1	85	7	...	1	...	8	3
227	12	163	175	34	129	2	...	11	8	13	...
199	1	63	333	23	302	2	...	4	47	21	3
73	3	49	103	22	75	...	...	5	1	6	...
1,376	31	1,173	576	60	497	17	2	28	299	22	5
26	1	7	73	12	61	1	...	...	...	...	...
2,200	62	1,688	1,349	152	1,149	29	2	49	355	70	11

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	152	606	4	...	593	114
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	35	342	3	...	337	156
		Total ...	187	948	7	...	930	270
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	514	2,089	32	1	2,010	1,266
		{ ordinary ...	994	7,114	161	1	6,637	5,244
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	120	532	9	...	524	367
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	351	1,325	31	...	1,332	864
36	419, 420	Cheating	220	617	21	...	607	325
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	161	922	20	...	916	212
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.....	22	...	...	19	16
		Total ...	2,360	12,621	274	2	12,245	8,294
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V)—	8,162	30,730	766	15	29,260	15,477

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Jirga.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
479	...	155	1,272	126	1,089	...	...	6	323	13	...
181	...	33	48	21	25	1	...	3	125	15	...
660	...	188	1,320	147	1,114	1	...	9	448	28	...
744	12	520	223	61	153	8	1	31	4	13	...
1,593	31	1,029	1,546	680	765	20	7	53	17	57	...
157	25	101	620	115	431	4	3	11	14	26	...
468	14	259	186	108	68	8	4	42	6	43	...
282	6	200	1,021	83	848	5	1	3	137	9	...
704	1	128	4,565	537	3,760	6	...	13	464	5	...
3	1	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,951	90	2,240	8,167	1,587	6,028	51	16	153	642	153	...
13,783	250	8,048	15,648	2,701	11,847	135	23	645	4,210	786	101

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	9	25	1	...	30	21
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	37	291	4	...	281	224
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	674	7,350	40	...	7,236	6,644
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	144	1,202	2	...	1,169	1,123
		Total ...	864	8,868	47	...	8,716	8,012
		Grand Total ...	*9,026	39,598	813	15	37,976	23,489

Note.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in
ment A, Part II, for the

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this
Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1926... 8,749 persons.
Northern Range ... ... −3 persons
Southern Range ... ... +2 persons
Sind ... ... +278 persons—

Total ... +277 persons

i. e. 9,026 persons

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A—PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Jirga.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
9	...	3	27	10	16	...	...	...	...	1	...
57	...	40	165	82	80	...	...	3	7	9	...
592	1	734	4,805	4,195	538	8	...	6	2	73	...
46	72	172	422	365	46	1	2	...	...	14	...
704	73	949	5,419	4,652	680	9	2	9	9	97	...
14,487	323	8,997	21,067	7,353	12,527	144	25	654	4,219	383	101

up direct by Magistrates.
cognizable offences under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in State-sake of convenience.
Statement (1927) and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1926 :—

erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.
— difference not explained.
difference not explained.

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

...eturn of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1927 for the

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	1	1	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 .	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	2	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	3	3	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	62	503	565	4	37
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants..	5	53	58	0	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	104	396	500	10	18
7	465 to 477*a* ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	11	45	56	3	4
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	8	85	...	2
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	...	11	11	...	...
10	449, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	26	626	652	4	6
		Total ...	210	1,810	2,020	30	70
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	2	4	6	1	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	2	2	...	...
		Total ...	2	6	8	1	1

B—PART I.

Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.			
Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					Transferred.	Dormant.	Committed.	Escaped, died.
9	10	11	12	13	14	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	410	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	206	94	...	...	1	2	1	1	1
17	16	15	...	...	...	.	...	1	...
20	52	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
91	511	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
452	1,219	243	...	...	1	2	1	2	1
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	4	45	49	6	2
		Total ...	4	45	49	6	2
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
14	345	Wrongful confinement	1	5	6	...	4
15	352, 355, 358.	Criminal force	71	1,962	2,033	346	923
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	15	15	...	4
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	726	13,518	14,244	1,043	7,128
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	798	15,500	16,298	1,989	8,059
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
19	417, 418	Cheating	40	353	393	68	174
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	48	599	647	73	292
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	129	2,588	2,717	309	983
		Total ...	217	3,540	3,757	450	1,449
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
22	295A to 298 ..	Offences against religion ...	1	5	6	...	3
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	67	68	4	30
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	227	1,677	1,904	253	764
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	56	520	576	64	262
26	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	313	5,223	5,536	924	2,565
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances ...	...	286	286	...	21
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	9	9	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	22	224	246	7	36

PART I—*continued.*

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN						Remarks.			
Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Transferred.	Dormant.	Committed.	Escaped, died.
9	10	11	12	13	14	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
23	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
548	138	77	...	..	.	1	...	...	...
4	6	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,505	1,222	710	...	...	1	4	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
4,059	1,368	818	...	...	1	5	2	...	...
99	19	32	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
154	69	57	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1,055	211	157	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
1,308	299	246	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
559	... 101	221	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
134	43	72	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1,382	384	280	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
20	238	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	131	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—continued.						
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	2	13	15	3	9
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	18	114	132	10	12
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	24	315	339	22	120
		Total ...	664	8,453	9,117	1,206	3,822
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,206	63,583	65,849	373	3,886
		Total ...	2,206	63,583	65,849	373	3,886
		Grand Total ...	*4,161	92,939	97,100	4,145	17,289

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of

*Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 4,590 figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1926 :—

Northern Range	...	— 60	Difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	—347	Do. do.
Sind	...	— 22	Do. do.
Total	...	—429	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision	Remarks.			
Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					Transferred.	Dormant.	Committed.	Escaped, died.
9	10	11	12	13	14	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	50	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	64	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,286	1,033	672	...	...	3	8	...	...	...
6,394	53,354	1,836	10	2	2	1	5	...	...
6,391	53,354	1,836	10	2	2	1	5	...	...
14,524	57,281	3,828	10	2	7	18	10	3	2

columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
1926, and column 4 of this statement:—

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1927 for

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	.....	1	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	.....	...	...
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	5	...
		Total ...	.....	6	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship .	.....	2	1
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	108	808	17
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	12	58	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	141	493	42
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	15	86	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	84	10
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	.....	13	...
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	70	2,372	143
		Total ...	348	3,906	216
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	3	7	...
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...
12A	376 .	Rape by the husband ...	.....	3	...
		Total ...	3	10	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	9	134	4
		Total ...	9	134	4

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED. Acquitted or discharged.	PERSONS TRIED. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	REMARKS. Transferred.	Committed.	Dormant.	Died, escaped.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	A	B	C	D
... ..	1	...	..	1	100·00	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	5	...	2	3	60·00	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
.....	6	...	2	4	66·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	3	...	1	1	33·33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	929	31	252	499	66·48	117	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. ...	72	1	29	34	56·66	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	664	14	261	240	45·71	123	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	102	11	34	27	31·03	24	4	...	...	...	2	...	...
1	95	1	22	60	63·83	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	13	...	7	...	...	6	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
2	2,583	7	510	1,822	72·44	227	17	...	...	...	...	..	...
9	4,461	65	1,116	2,683	65·69	515	80	...	...	..	2	...	...
.....	10	...	4	2	28·57	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
.....	13	...	5	2	20·00	3	1	...	...	..	2	...	..
.....	147	6	100	11	7·97	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	147	6	100	11	7·97	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement	2	20	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	222	3,030	15
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	... ..	184	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	2,061	31,557	38
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour	.....	...	...
		Total ...	2,285	35,700	53
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	77	469	2
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	113	948	12
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	498	6,396	17
		Total ...	688	7,813	31
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	1	27	..
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	... ..	25	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	864	4,150	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	110	2,511	1
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	889	11,957	20
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	13	315	33
28	294*a* ...	Keeping a lottery office ,,, ...	.....	12	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	44	363	137
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	9	24	1
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	83	301	8
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	26	363	...
		Total ...	2,039	19,157	200
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,960	70,562	1,978
		Total	1,960	70,562	1,978
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*7,332	137,288	2,482

*Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	8,369
Northern Range	—762
Southern Range	—123
Sind	—152
Total ...	—1,037

PART II—*continued.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.						
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	Transferred.	Committed.	Dormant.	Died, escaped.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	A	B	C	D
.....	22	4	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...
92	4,084	426	1,797	311	7·86	242	1,808	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	182	61	88	29	15·76	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
327	33,329	3,330	13,576	2,395	7·26	2,205	11,901	...	...	2)	...	2	...
... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
421	37,617	3,821	15,478	2,035	7·37	2,450	13,211	...	...	20	.	2	...
16	532	90	210	23	4·88	51	157	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	1,059	187	434	86	8·95	120	242	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	6,862	496	3,648	358	5·58	441	1,917	...	...	...	...	2	...
69	8,463	773	4,292	467	5·94	612	2,316	..	...	...	...	3	...
1	27	...	9	..	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	35	6	13	5	20·00	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	4,997	546	2,155	154	3·70	815	1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,621	160	428	1,123	44·70	196	681	...	...	33	...	...	...
83	11,883	1,257	5,230	569	5·31	672	3,934	...	...	1	...	...	..
3	358	18	53	278	79·88	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	12	...	5	7	58·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	544	9	197	261	52·20	67	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. ...	34	7	12	12	48·00	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	392	35	116	130	42·07	87	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	388	38	110	71	19·56	42	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	21,291	2,075	8,328	2,630	13·58	2,093	6,121	...	...	34	...	...	...
325	74,175	926	8,517	58,084	80·89	2,199	3,841	...	...	1	...	7	...
325	74,175	926	8,517	58,684	80·89	2,199	3,841	...	...	1	...	7	...
939	146,163	7,766	37,838	67,116	48·01	7,897	25,575	...	...	55	4	12	...

—Part II, for the year 1926 and column 4 of this Statement :—
Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B—Part II, for 1926.
Persons—Difference not explained.
Do. do.
Do do.

Persons.

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1927.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5,092	2,297	45·11	8,10,090	1,80,711	23·60
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	638	...	.....	67,720	...
(c) Other thefts	8,985	5,064	56·36	6,25,367	2,53,127	48·98
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	92	46	50·00	42,286	7,535	13·23
(b) Other Robbery	286	151	52·79	33,878	7,703	30·83
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	283	174	61·48	43,915	15,056	54·32
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	82	27	32·92	65,338	23,648	26·68
Total ...	14,820	8,397	56·66	16,20,874	5,55,500	37·02
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	6	2	33·33	2,487	2,380	33·33
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	83	53	63·85	8,047	3,468	25·48
Total ...	89	55	61·79	10,534	5,848	26·14

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—
Column 5. Rs. 1,08,572 Column 6. Rs. 71,296 Column 7. 65·66

(2) Rs. 23,638 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 68,516 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property stolen in 1927 in 335 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1927 is Rs. 65,065.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1927 in 2,041 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 7,52,823.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1927 in 1,740 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,03,073.

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	2	2	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	3
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	4
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	3
	5. Surat	...	1	...	...	4
	6. Thana	...	1	1	1	3
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	1
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	3
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	2	...	4
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	1	3
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	5
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	6
	Total ...	...	12	8	8	44
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	1	3	6
	14. Satara	...	1	1	1	4
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	...	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	4
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	1	4
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	4
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	4
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	1	...	7
	" Total ...	...	10	6	7	43
Sind.	23. Karachi Headquarters	...	1	1	2	5
	24. Karachi District	...	1	...	1	5
	25. Hyderabad	...	1	1	1	4
	26. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	5
	27. Larkana	...	1	1	1	4
	28. Thar and Parkar	...	1	...	1	3
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	...	1	...	...	3
	30. Nawabshah	...	1	...	...	3
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3
	Total ...	...	9	3	7	35

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1927.

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32	2	251	...	5	1,082	...	25	1,407
13	...	108	...	...	411	...	...	536
28	...	213	...	4	760	...	20	1,032
19	...	135	...	3	574	...	15	751
16	...	137	...	2	595	...	8	763
23	...	185	...	...	511	...	...	725
8	1	99	...	...	265	...	...	375
25	1	166	...	...	628	...	...	826
34	...	217	...	..	710	...	...	968
23	...	165	...	...	562	...	...	755
35	1	233	...	...		...	...	1,110
21	2	162	...	...	343	...	...	535
277	7	2,071	...	14	7,274	...	68	9,783
37	17	374	...	...	1,147	...	7	1,593
34	...	203	...	...	693	...	...	937
23	...	146	...	...	552	...	...	727
28	1	157	...	...	581	...	...	774
23	...	168	...	...	544	...	...	741
37	...	197	...	...	769	...	...	1,010
18	....	145	...	...	411	...	...	579
16	...	102	...	...	347	...	...	469
17	...	135	...	...	435	...	...	591
29	11	175	...	...	580	...	...	804
262	29	1,802	...	...	6,059	...	7	8,225
22	19	131	8	3	827	12	21	1,052
17	...	18	...	52	86	...	100	280
25	1	82	...	40	411	...	102	668
27	...	109	...	31	515	...	81	770
25	...	76	...	50	368	...	123	649
19	...	56	...	41	249	...	181	551
14	...	51	...	28	253	...	106	456
17	...	54	...	40	248	...	89	452
12	1	56	...	...	245	...	...	318
178	21	633	8	285	3,202	12	803	5,196

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,824
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,468
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,596
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,606
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,434
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	142
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,610
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	6,401
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,877
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,305·38
	Total ...	...	...	...	37,160 for Districts. 1,305·38 for Railways.
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,357
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,910
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,556
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,611
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,707
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,169
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,989
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,784·25
	Total ...	...	...	...	39,851 for Districts. 1,784·25 for Railways.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., Column 7 minus Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
890,911	365,301	20	11	2·71	633	2,914	1·57
307,745	70,096	9	11	2·73	574	805	1·50
710,982	116,534	17	13	1·54	689	1,603	1·55
374,860	54,758	13	21	2·13	499	952	1·26
674,351	158,977	10	8	2·16	883	762	0·99
759,916	71,924	16	23	4·73	1,048	1,635	2·25
152,840	70,377	6	6	0·38	407	952	2·54
731,552	87,596	17	15	8·00	885	1,170	1·41
1,075,837	246,662	25	19	4·70	1,111	1,255	1·29
641,847	74,773	14	19	8·47	850	844	1·11
832,576	144,566	29	20	5·29	750	2,169	1·95
.....	.....	11	11	2·44	.....	889	1·66
7,153,417	1,461,564	187	177	4·01 for Districts. 2·44 for Railways.	731	15,250	1·55
1,009,033	278,261	22	32	3·36	633	2,898	1·81
1,026,359	93,473	20	17	5·24	1,095	968	1·03
742,010	197,726	15	16	6·26	1,020	2,097	2·88
952,996	103,568	18	15	5·95	1,231	1,156	1·49
796,876	101,194	16	22	7·70	1,075	1,059	1·42
1,036,924	239,804	25	16	4·56	1,026	1,958	1·93
401,727	63,065	12	16	6·81	694	411	0·71
562,942	45,353	10	14	4·62	1,200	476	1·01
1,154,244	77,247	12	14	6·75	1,953	562	0·95
.....	.....	13	21	2·22	.....	1,451	1·80
7,683,011	1,199,691	163	163	5·37 for Districts. 2·22 for Railways.	934	13,036	1·58

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Ranges.	1	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	3	11
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	2	5
	37. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	1	1	1	5
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc.	1	7	12	7	...
	Total ...	6	11	13	13	21
	Grand Total ...	*6	*42	*30	*35	143
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 113 against 116 shown last year and includes 5 Officers 14 on deputation, leave, etc., and 1 permanent vacancy of a Superintendent of Police reserved for tioned strength, *viz.*, 112 is due to excess recruitment in the Assistant Superintendent of

† There has been a net decrease of 69 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of and the Report (Para. 31).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	49
15	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	42
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
41	...	26	...	...	2	...	...	133
758	57	4,532	8	299	16,537	12	878	†23,337
...	...	6	...		22	...	...	28
1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6
1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	10
...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4
...	...	4	...	...	38	...	...	42
2	...	7	...	...	53	...	...	62

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

serving in the City of Bombay, 5 in Western India States Agency, 1 in Aden, 1 in Mahi Kantha, the promotion of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The excess of one officer over the sanc- Police's Cadre.

below the rank of Inspectors, over that of last year. The variation is explained in the text of

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sind.	23. Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	71
	24. Karachi District	...	...	...	11,160
	25. Hyderabad	...	...	...	4,417
	26. Sukkur	...	...	...	5,612
	27. Larkana	...	...	...	5,057
	28. Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	13,636
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	2,664
	30. Nawabshah	...	...	...	3,889
	31. Sind Railways	...	...	...	1,048
	Total ...	...	...	...	46,506 for Districts. 1,048 for Railways.
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	37. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	...	...	...
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,26,38,528	42,282	1,26,80,810*	Area in sq. miles 123,517. Area in Ry. miles 4,137·63
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

* This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1927-28 and is exclusive of Rs. 5,69,594

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 minus Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
216,883	181,342	5	..	0·07	206	1,507	1·43
325,182	57,646	15	27	39·85	1,161	933	3·33
573,450	107,596	18	22	6·61	858	1,703	2·55
510,292	119,551	15	7	7·28	662	2,026	2·63
597,960	38,144	17	17	7·79	921	2,098	3·23
396,331	9,988	14	32	24·75	719	870	1·58
240,619	10,583	7	8	5·84	527	825	1·81
418,660	21,729	12	15	8·58	924	1,075	2·37
.....	.....	9	10	3·29	.....	649	2·04
3,279,377	546,579	112	138	9·53 for Districts. 3·29 for Railways.	631	11,686	2·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,115,805	3,207,834	462	498	5·69 for Districts. 2·49 for Railways.	776	39,972	1·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

•n account of Scriptory Staff.

J. C. CURRY,

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
including Sind and Railways

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	39	1,363	37	1,325	93	393	35
	2. Broach	16	519	15	441	32	211	10
	3 Kaira	32	997	28	965	89	587	27
	4. Panch Maháls	22	727	18	710	81	389	14
	5. Surat	20	742	20	673	42	282	13
	6. Thána	26	696	22	662	62	297	18
	7. Bombay Suburban District... ...	10	364	11	350	23	93	9
	8. Ahmednagar	29	794	20	774	42	441	20
	9. East Khándesh	38	927	35	906	71	424	29
	10. West Khándesh	26	727	23	702	65	363	16
	11. Násik	41	1,066	39	1,044	54	477	33
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	29	505	29	452	...	156	18
	Total ...	323	9,427	297	9,007	654	4,113	242
Southern Range.	13. Poona	60	1,528	49	1,528	95	525	49
	14. Sátára	38	896	35	864	62	392	30
	15. Sholápur	27	698	23	683	47	272	17
	16. Belgaum	33	738	33	727	51	343	23
	17. Bijápur	27	712	23	693	42	366	18
	18. Dhárwár	41	966	38	916	62	402	33
	19. Kánara	22	556	17	542	32	294	12
	20. Kolába	19	449	16	438	32	235	10
	21. Ratnágiri	20	570	16	554	32	3.6	11
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways ...	47	755	45	717	51	85	42
	Total ..	334	7,868	295	7,662	506	3,220	245

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1927.

PUNISHMENTS.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	4	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	3	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	25	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	24	7	206	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7
...	8	...	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	6	3	41	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	8	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	34	17	186	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	18

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Police enlisted during the year.	Number of Police enlisted during the year. Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Number of Police enlisted during the year. Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	575	37	679	199	310	215
	2. Broach	...	130	15	264	40	57	129
	3. Kaira	...	542	28	411	83	136	141
	4. Panch Mahals	...	318	18	326	23	107	117
	5. Surat	...	242	20	315	15	123	157
	6. Thána	...	460	22	403	18	133	106
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	111	11	268	25	59	140
	8. Ahmednagar	...	251	20	564	21	107	105
	9. East Khándesh	...	134	35	651	21	87	167
	10. West Khándesh	7	428	23	454	20	56	95
	11. Násik	...	396	30	901	22	122	261
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	363	29	439	26	121	84
	Total ...	7	3,959	297	5,675	513	1,418	1,867
Southern Range.	13. Poona	4	563	49	795	100	141	458
	14. Sátára	...	332	35	636	14	42	191
	15. Sholápur	...	276	23	508	14	101	162
	16. Belgaum	...	314	33	477	9	43	146
	17. Bijápur	...	219	23	454	20	45	117
	18. Dhárwár	...	283	38	635	36	63	363
	19. Kánara	...	205	17	356	13	43	115
	20. Kolába	...	140	16	234	18	37	49
	21. Ratnágiri	...	118	16	443	18	45	65
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	...	314	45	682	15	153	141
	Total ...	4	2,773	295	5,220	257	713	1,807

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
169	355	30	47	8	87	...	13	46·66	0·12	0·95	40
77	33	8	13	2	12	...	4	40·65	0·10	0·86	76
196	218	12	38	..	11	5	4	27·28	1·75	0·41	36
93	242	10	9	.	4	1	7	38·83	0·10	0·96	21
144	111	12	13	...	8	3	6	46·80	0·12	0·89	69
110	42	5	16	2	3	...	7	34·88	0·65	1·00	38
68	83	5	5	5	16	...	4	35·19	1·43	1·06	13
173	145	15	5	1	6	...	7	13·82	0·32	0·90	29
261	164	10	3	4	2	...	7	30·58	0·76	0·77	24
81	285	20	5	1	4	...	7	21·02	3·41	0·96	28
169	262	16	8	2	5	...	2	44·79	0·09	0·18	24
53	35	11	21	3	9	2	10	63·75	0·64	2·09	53
1,568	1,975	154	183	28	167	11	78	...	...	0·83	451
304	144	32	19	9	23	...	15	16·06	5·31	0·09	11
218	201	24	7	3	...	...	4	12·95	0·03	0·44	35
192	68	13	3	6	8	...	4	32·16	0·62	0·56	19
228	145	6	...	...	1	4	8	77·24	0·21	1·10	11
271	76	9	1	2	2	...	9	12·53	0·25	1·21	23
133	136	50	8	8	8	3	9	145·16	0·39	0·93	53
152	77	15	3	1	1	...	5	250·79	0·68	0·89	19
56	171	4	7	1	3	2	4	126·67	0·34	0·87	14
33	260	8	8	1	8	...	10	144·25	0 39	1·74	20
144	95	18	9	3	...	...	6	70·11	1·46	0·78	40
1,731	1,373	188	65	34	54	9	74	...	...	0·93	245

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sind.	23. Karáchi Headquarters	46	1,002	46	987	40	423	47
	24. Karáchi District	22	256	22	251	...	188	21
	25. Hyderabad	30	635	31	621	40	267	30
	26. Sukkur	32	736	32	734	40	452	29
	27. Lárkána	29	617	29	613	40	473	27
	28. Thar and Párkar	22	527	22	522	252	241	21
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	17	438	17	436	78	327	16
	30. Nawábshah	20	431	20	430	40	360	20
	31. Sind Railways	16	301	16	296	...	110	16
	Total ..	234	4,943	234	4,890	531	2,850	227
Administrative Officers.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range... ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	10	38	9	...	...	36
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department	20	18	19	18	...	...	7
	37. Police Training School, Násik .	8	...	8	...	2	110	18
	Total ...	62	28	65	27	2	110	61
	Grand Total	958	22,206	891	21,686	1,692*	10,293*	775
	Dangs ...	...	28	...	25	..	23	2

* Twenty-three muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs, and 95 rifles, 293 and 9 of this statement, so far as the figures of the Presidency proper are concerned, will

E—*continued.*

PUNISHMENTS.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	1	5	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	..	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	4	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	3
...	3	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	16	14	207	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	74	38	599	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

muskets, and 7 revolvers in the Mahi Kantha Agency when added to the grand total in columns 7, 8 give the total number as shown in the Armament Return for the Presidency proper.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Police enlisted during the year.	Number of Police enlisted during the year. Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Number of Police enlisted during the year. Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sind.	23. Karáchi Headquarters	...	318	46	278	60	94	225
	24. Karáchi District	4	242	21	172	14	17	19
	25. Hyderabad	...	526	29	308	59	59	58
	26. Sukkur	2	656	32	327	17	103	90
	27. Larkana	...	431	29	285	48	78	75
	28. Thar and Parkar	...	185	21	213	39	70	54
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	...	129	17	161	41	36	53
	30. Nawabshah	...	203	20	211	21	55	117
	31. Sind Railways	...	422	16	225	20	11	59
	Total ...	6	3,112	231	2,160	319	526	750
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	...	97	38	9	...	...	...
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department	...	51	18	16	...	2	...
	37. Police Training School, Nasik ..	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	148	64	25	...	2	...
	Grand Total ...	17	9,992	887	13,100	1,089	2,659	4,424
	Dangs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of

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E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
154	313	32	16	1	22	...	9	26·62	0·10	0·87	15
43	91	9	3	...	4	1	2	10·99	0·06	0·73	5
118	207	25	15	...	30	...	10	18·18	0·05	1·54	14
113	208	20	18	4	12	1	8	24·80	0·07	1·04	2
104	182	19	7	6	9	3	8	27·41	0·37	1·25	4
79	186	14	23	...	8	...	5	14·71	0·23	0·92	5
73	154	10	12	3	7	...	1	45·25	0·14	0·22	2
68	75	3	11	2	3	5	4	4·44	0·11	0·89	1
63	87	5	16	1	3	...	5	14·10	0·17	1·60	5
815	1,563	137	121	17	93	10	52	...	...	1·01	53
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	2·12	+
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1·08	+2
4,114	4,911	479	369	79	319	30	205	...	...	0·91	747
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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